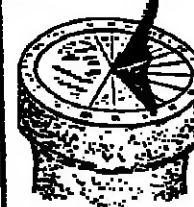


THE JERUSALEM POST

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SUMMERTIME
starts at
midnight
tomorrow!

**Jordan's plans
for the
West Bank**
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INSIDE

The Attorney-General's lot is not a happy one, writes Ron Jourard on page 5

An oleh from Cochiti comes to the fore. Mark Segal reports on page 7

AND in the Magazine section:

Daniel Gavron explores the deserts of Judea

Haim Shapiro tastes the Hebrew Artichoke

Cabinet to discuss Bruno appointment on Sunday

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Professor Michael Bruno is the most likely candidate to replace Bank of Israel Governor Moshe Mendelbaum, who must resign by Tuesday in line with the recommendations of the Bejski Commission.
Bruno's nomination will apparently be raised at Sunday's cabinet meeting.
Bruno, a Peace Now sympathizer with close ties to Prime Minister Peres, is paradoxically the candidate favored by the Likud, which wants to block the candidacy of Deputy Finance Minister A.D. Amichai.
Mendelbaum last night sharply attacked the Likud's recommendations, but he refused to honour them.

Peres lashes out at Likud 'distortions'

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Peres last night settled several accounts with the Likud, saying that his government had been forced to spend its time "correcting distortions" that had been created during the Likud's years in power.
Had the Likud continued the growth policies of previous Labour governments, Israel's gross national product would today be \$38 billion, and not \$23 billion, Peres said.
The second session of the Labour Party's national convention here.
He also took the Likud to task for concentrating all its resources and efforts on the administered areas to the detriment of the rest of the country.

Likud caucus chairwoman Sarah Doron reacted angrily to Peres's remarks, terming the prime minister a "political hawk" and his charges against the Likud "baseless."

The premier outlined a foreign policy agenda headed by Israel's relationship with Egypt. He called for a joint Israeli-Egyptian effort to resolve the Tabat dispute within the next few weeks.

State Dept. investigates Waldheim

Jerusalem Post Staff and Agencies
NEW YORK — The U.S. State Department yesterday said it was conducting its own probe of former UN secretary-general Kurt Waldheim, as indications mounted that evidence might have been removed from a UN file on Waldheim's role in Nazi war crimes.

Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, in a letter to World Jewish Congress President Edgar Bronfman, said, "The Department of State is conducting its own investigation." The charges against Mr. Waldheim are serious. It is our obligation to treat our investigation of the charges seriously.

The WJC said the Whitehead letter was the first indication that the State Department had begun a separate probe of Waldheim in addition to helping with an investigation conducted by the Justice Department.

The letter was a response to one sent by Bronfman to Secretary of State George Shultz last month calling Waldheim a "proven liar" and "unrepentant for his wartime acts."

The Whitehead letter seemed calculated to take some political heat off the Reagan administration on the Waldheim issue. Since Neal Sher, director of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, recommended to Attorney General

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Artist Ya'acov Agam poses at the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv yesterday, after the building exterior was revamped under his supervision. (Israel Sun)

Price adjustments follow 3.3 per cent index rise Subsidized food dearer, fuel cheaper

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter
The Consumer Price Index rose by 3.3 per cent in April. The Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday. A few hours after the inflation figure was released, the Treasury raised the prices of subsidized foodstuffs, and the Energy Ministry cut the prices of electricity and fuel.

As of midnight yesterday, the prices of milk and dairy products went up 20 per cent, bread prices 32 per cent, the price of frozen chicken 7 per cent and of eggs 5 per cent. The price of petrol dropped 12 per cent and of kerosene 7 per cent.

The Treasury and the bureau of statistics calculated that the price changes would push the CPI up about 1 per cent. Half of this rise will be reflected in the figures for May, and the other half in June. If the index rises 1.3 per cent in May, wage-earners will get a cost of living allowance in their June pay cheques of 70 per cent of the cumulative inflation for February-May.

Inflation in April brought the CPI to 143.4 points on a scale in which 100 equals the average for 1985. Since the government implemented the economic programme, prices have risen 28.7 per cent. In the first third of the year, prices went up 5.2 per cent, giving an annual inflation rate of 16 per cent.

The April inflation rate was the highest monthly rate in the last half year — but the lowest April inflation in the last 9 years.

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim said last night that the inflation figure was what his ministry had expected. He denied that the Treasury had reacted to the relatively high inflation by deciding on a lower than previously planned price rise for subsidized food, as Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin had claimed earlier in the day.

Nissim said the price rises were needed to implement cabinet decisions to cut \$115 million from the subsidy budget.

The travel tax will go up to NIS 188 tomorrow at midnight. The tax for travel to Romania will be NIS 94.

Product	New Price	Increase
Milk (litre)	1.11	20%
Long-life milk (litre)	.37	
Sour cream	.55	
Butter (100 g.)	.84	
Cheese	.21	
Lobes		
Standard loaf	.45	32%
White bread		
Frozen chicken (no. 1)	4.25	7%
Frozen chicken (no. 2 and 3)	4.45	
Eggs (no. 1)	.16	5%
Eggs (no. 2)	.15	
Eggs (no. 3)	.14	
96 octane gas (litre)	.85	-12%
91 octane gas (litre)	.74	-12%
Kerosene (litre)	.56	-6%
Bladed fuel (litre)	.54	-6%
Domestic gas (12 kg. cylinder)	10.30	-8%
Domestic gas (central supply, per cu.m.)	2.41	-8%

About a third of the increase in the CPI in April stemmed from a 48.2 per cent increase in municipal taxes levied at the beginning of the fiscal year. Seasonal increases in fruit and vegetable prices (up 8.3 per cent) and clothing prices (up 13.3 per cent) contributed another third of the index rise.

Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar yesterday sharply attacked the decision to raise the prices of basic foodstuffs. Kessar said that there was no justification for the move, and that the 3.3 per cent inflation figure should have served as a warning for the government. "The stability of recent months is preferable to the illusion of saving a few million dollars," he said.

The Manufacturers Association reacted to the inflation figures by warning against a further erosion in industry and export profitability. Association director-general Arnon Tiberg criticized the government for the high increases in municipal taxes and pointed out that last month the Wholesale Price Index had risen by only 1.7 per cent.

Collapse of Amman money changer could wipe out West Bank savers

By JOEL GREENBERG and YEHUDA LITANI
Post Middle East Staff

The collapse of a money-changing firm in Amman affiliated with the Qarsu Bank's money-changer threatens to set off a chain reaction which may endanger the savings of

thousands of West Bank residents, informed sources said yesterday.

The Amman firm of Musa Qarsu, which recently went bankrupt, is a branch of the Nabulus money-changing firm of Khalil Qarsu, which serves thousands of West Bank and East Jerusalem clients. These include wealthy investors and persons with smaller savings who deposit and change money with the company.

The collapse of the Amman firm, according to the sources, is liable to have a direct effect on the Qarsu's main branch in Nabulus, and on other West Bank money-changers. It is also expected to cause heavy losses to West Bank residents and an undisclosed number of Israelis, all of whom use West Bank money changers as surrogate banks.

Qarsu's relatives in Jordan were quick to publish notices in local papers disclaiming any connection with him, the sources said.

The collapse of the Qarsu's Amman firm is apparently linked to the reported suicide last week of leading Jordanian money-changer Saliba Rizk, whose firm is also on the verge of bankruptcy, with debts of \$42.54 million. The collapse of the Rizk firm may be causing a chain-reaction among other money-changing firms in the Jordanian capital, and it, too, may well have far-reaching repercussions in the West Bank, according to the sources.

The Qarsu's collapse is a further sign that the economic problems in Jordan are directly affecting the territories and Israelis who bank through money-changers.

Another sign of Jordan's economic problems is the recent collapse of the Bank of Petra in Amman.

Jordan has been unable to channel money to the West Bank in the past year through its joint fund with the PLO because of the decline in support from the Gulf states.

Three die in disturbances Fatah believed behind student riots in Jordan

By YEHUDA LITANI and JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Yesterday's bloody student riots in Jordan were apparently incited by Palestinian pro-Fatah elements dissatisfied with the growing Jordanian-Syrian cooperation against the PLO. The disturbances may be followed by intensified Jordanian action against Fatah headquarters in Amman, informed sources said.

The sources told *The Jerusalem Post* that yesterday's violence, at Yarmuk University in which three students were killed and 18 policemen were injured, was "undoubtedly a surprise and an alarm bell" for King Hussein, whose security forces have until now successfully tamped down all latent unrest. The riots were indicators of deep undercurrents of dissatisfaction in Jordan, the sources said.

A Jordanian Interior Ministry statement said the casualties occurred after students at the university in the northern city of Irbid hurled stones and bottles at unarmed police and security forces. The police had entered the campus to restore calm after two days of unrest. Irbid has the largest concentration of Palestinians in Jordan outside Amman.

The statement said security forces were called into the campus by students and teachers after day-long disturbances in which doors and windows were smashed. It said rioters had stormed an examination hall, forcing students and teachers to leave, injuring some of them, and destroying examination paper. "The students destroyed any university property they could lay their hands on," it said.

Two of the slain students were

Maha Mohammed Kassem and Marwa Taher Alsheika, and East Jerusalem sources said they were from the West Bank. The Jordanian statement said the wounded policemen were hospitalized, and several students were treated for minor injuries. It said a number of students had been arrested for instigating the trouble, and that 32 had been suspended for varying periods.

The statement warned that "extremely severe measures will be taken against those who try to disturb the peace of the homeland and its citizens."

"We will not allow individuals or groups to harm the security of kingdom and its stability, or damage its institutions," the statement said. It said Yarmuk University had been the site of other disturbances in the last two years, instigated by the

(Continued on back page)

Rabin: No reason for war with Syria

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Defence Minister Rabin told the Labour Party national convention yesterday that Syria had clearly been involved in the Rome and Vienna airport massacres, and possibly also in the Berlin discotheque bombing, and the attempted El Al bombing.

The April 17 El Al bombing was the product of Syrian military intelligence and had had high-level approval, Rabin added.

Nonetheless, he stressed, Israel had no intention of going to war against Syria. "There is no political, military or territorial reason to begin a war," the defence minister declared. "Nothing that could be achieved would be worth the painful price of war."

Prime Minister Peres reiterated that theme in his convention speech, saying, "Israel has no intention of attacking Syria, and Syria has no chance of defeating Israel."

Washington does not expect Syria-Israel confrontation

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Senior U.S. officials do not believe that Israel and Syria are about to go to war. But they are still nervous about that worst-case scenario and are taking precautions to head it off.

The Americans have accepted Prime Minister Shimon Peres's public assurances that Israel has no intention of attacking Syria despite the latest Syrian military maneuvers in Lebanon and the Syrian role in organizing terror against Israel. They also believe that President Hafez Assad's regime is not about to risk a full-scale war against a militarily superior Israel. It would be, as Secretary of State George Shultz told reporters on Wednesday, a no-win situation for both countries.

But Shultz and other U.S. officials know that the Middle East can be unpredictable. Logic does not always win out in that part of the world. Israel and Syria could find themselves in a war that neither really wants. It has happened before.

Indeed, one miscalculation on either side could trigger a full-scale confrontation. So in recent days, the U.S. has been taking delicate behind-the-scenes steps to prevent a war.

At the moment, U.S. officials in Washington believe that they have headed off any immediate threat of a war. There is a sense that the situation is still rather tense, but cooler heads, in the end, will prevail all around.

U.S. officials say that Israel is fully prepared for a war with Syria — even a limited Syrian effort to grab a piece of the Golan Heights before the superpowers could impose a UN Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire. Israel, they say, could be expected to respond massively to any such limited Syrian offensive, fully mobilizing its reserves in order to inflict as punishing a blow on the Syrian military as possible. "They would hope to set the Syrians back for many years," one American analyst said.

(Continued on Page 6)

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COPENHAGEN	11	20	18	0
DUBLIN	11	20	18	0
GENEVE	11	20	18	0
HAMBURG	11	20	18	0
HONGKONG	25	32	20	0
LONDON	11	20	18	0
MADRID	12	24	17	0
MILAN	12	24	17	0
MUNICH	12	24	17	0
PARIS	12	24	17	0
ROME	12	24	17	0
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Showers possible in the north.

Yesterday's	Today's	Max	Min
Humidity	Humidity	Humidity	Humidity
Jerusalem	72	10-18	18
Haifa	72	8-16	17
Nahariya	72	8-16	17
Be'er Sheva	72	8-16	17
Tel Aviv	72	8-16	17
B-G Airport	72	8-16	17
Jericho	72	8-16	17
Gaza	72	8-16	17
Be'er Sheva	72	8-16	17
Eilat	72	8-16	17

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The Duke of Devonshire met yesterday with the chairman of the board of the Jewish National Fund, Moshe Rivlin, on the occasion of the dedication of a forest in the Duke's name near Moshav Alon Hagall.

U.S. Attorney-General Edwin Meese was yesterday awarded the "Resident's Medal by Tel Aviv University.

DEPARTURES

Minister without Portfolio Ezer Weizman, for Washington, where he is to meet U.S. Secretary of State Shultz.

Israel Prize winners

The following received the 1986 Israel Prizes at the Jerusalem Theatre on Wednesday night, in the presence of Prime Minister Peres, President Herzog, and Education Minister Yitzhak Navon.

Shulamit Katznelson, founder and director of Ulpana Akiva in Netanya, for her pioneering work in adult education and in teaching spoken Hebrew and Arabic.

Gershon Zak, founder of the Beit Hinchuk and Hakfar Hayavok schools, for his work and writing on education.

Prof. Michael Even-Ari, head of the experimental farm at Sede Boker, for his research on ancient and current agricultural systems in the Negev.

Yoel Demelach, who, as a pioneer member of Kibbutz Revivim invented irrigation methods in the Negev, for his investigation and teaching of arid region agriculture.

Yeshayahu Avrech, critic, translator and essayist, who has served on the editorial board of *Davar*, for political journalism.

Shalom Rosenfeld, formerly editor-in-chief of *Ma'ariv*, columnist and teacher, for political journalism.

Batya Lishansky, artist, for sculpture.

Yehiel Shemi, artist, for sculpture.

Yona Sa'idi, an Israeli Aircraft Industries employee, for her outstanding example in output, reliability and efficiency in complex assembly work.

Aldin Hatakai, an employee of the American-Israeli Paper Mills in Hadera, for setting an outstanding example in managing a work crew of Jews, Moslems, Druse and Christians.

HOME NEWS

Rabin raps 'elements' in U.S. linking Israel to Iran arms sales

Jerusalem Post Staff
TEL AVIV. — Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday lashed out at "elements in the U.S. administration" who, he said, were attempting to "sully Israel's name" by tying it to arms sales to Iran.

The Israeli government had absolutely no connection with the Israelis recently arrested in the Bahamas and the U.S. on suspicion of planning to sell arms to Iran, Rabin stressed.

A federal grand jury in Dallas, Texas yesterday indicted four people, including one Israeli, for conspiring to smuggle 3,800 anti-tank missiles from the U.S. to Iran and Iraq, American officials said.

The Israeli is Ze'ev Reis, a former member of Kibbutz Givat Brenner now living in the U.S. He was a battalion commander in the IDF reserves.

Rabin described those held as "individuals trapped by attempts to entice them." He said that they had as much authorization from the Israeli

government to sell arms to Iran as he had "to sell the Empire State Building."

The Defence Ministry yesterday categorically denied any connection with Reis, noting that he had no official authorization to deal in arms.

Friends of Reis said that he was in Israel when news emerged of the previous arms smuggling plot allegedly involving Israelis in Bermuda. He said at the time that he had withdrawn from an arms deal that had been offered to him.

Outgoing Defence Ministry Director-General Menahem Meron yesterday confirmed previously published reports that Israel had supplied material to Iran in 1982. Meron stressed, however, in an interview with *Ma'ariv*, that this had been a one-time transaction.

No arms had been supplied, only replacement parts, he said. The Americans had been informed, but their permission had not been requested, nor requested, he said, since the items were not manufactured in the U.S.

Rise in price index result of renewed salary demands

The slight jump in April in an otherwise moderate inflation rate is a direct result of the devaluation of the shekel relative to the currencies of Israel's main trading partners and a growth in demand due to rising salaries and the public's increasing difficulty in finding safe ways to invest its money.

The shekel was devalued 18.8 per cent against the "basket" of currencies of the country's major trading partners when the economic programme was introduced last July. Since then, there has been a further devaluation of 27.8 per cent relative to the basket. Inflation in the same period was 28.7 per cent — again demonstrating the connection between inflation and devaluation. (The shekel has not been devalued relative to the dollar, but the European currencies have grown stronger, bringing about a devaluation relative to the basket as a whole.)

April's consumer price index shows effect of renewed demand, fuelled by salaries which are again rising after the sharp drop last summer. Prices not controlled by the government and heavily influenced by demand rose.

Fruit and vegetable prices rose 8.3 per cent; clothing went up 13.3 per cent, and the price of home help rose 7.6 per cent.

Municipal property taxes contributed 1 per cent of the total 3.3 per cent price increase during April. This tax, an inflationary factor, results from the inefficiency of local authorities who prefer to increase

ANALYSIS

SHLOMO MAOZ

the tax burden rather than reduce their staff.

Demand for both domestic and imported products has risen significantly of late, partly as a reaction to the preceding period of relatively low demand. But also to be taken into account is that the government has left the public with no attractive options for saving money.

No investment today can guarantee even maintaining the value of savings for a period of months or longer. Foreign currency-linked *patam* accounts have been closed to new deposits for less than a year. The value of government bonds is fluctuating. *Tafas* and *paham* shekel accounts have a negative yield. So anyone with any disposable income tends to buy more.

Still, the index for the second half of April has already shown that inflation has been pegged 1-1.5 per cent a month and that last month's jump in prices was a one-time occurrence.

So the government is unlikely to start devaluing the currency relative to the dollar in the near future. A devaluation is particularly unlikely as long as new salary agreements have not been signed. So economic stability should continue for the next few months.

WALDHEIM

(Continued from Page One)

Edwin Meese in late April that Waldheim be placed on a list of suspected Nazi war criminals barred from the U.S., the Justice Department has maintained an official silence on the issue, except to say that its own investigation of Waldheim is continuing.

Meanwhile, in London, nearly 50 members of Parliament headed by former Labour home secretary Merlyn Rees called on the British government to investigate Waldheim's alleged involvement in authorizing the handing over of two British soldiers to the Germans towards the end of the Second World War.

The MPs have highlighted the cases of two British prisoners of war, a Mr. Fishwick and Sergeant John Dryden, who were never seen again after Waldheim signed reports recording their interrogation.

Leader of the House of Commons John Biffen told *Creville Janner*, MP, last night that he had asked the Ministry of Defence to search their records for items relating to the interrogations of the two men.

In Jerusalem it became apparent yesterday that on the basis of documentation now available, it would be difficult from a juridical point of view to disqualify Waldheim from serving as Austria's president.

"There is nothing in the UN file on Waldheim," which the Foreign Ministry and the Justice Ministry have been studying recently, sources who have seen the file said yesterday.

All the file contains — just three pages — is a document from the Yugoslavs listing Waldheim as a war criminal in Category A. It also contains the definition of Category A — war criminals for whom there is *prima facie* evidence.

But, said the sources, "the *prima facie* evidence itself is missing."

But there have long been fears that details of Waldheim's alleged acts might have been stolen during the years that the file lay in the UN archives while Waldheim was secretary-general.

The missing evidence, as reported by newspapers in Yugoslavia where copies of the originals are held in the national archives, runs to seven pages of documentation, based mainly on testimony by an Austrian prisoner who was captured by the Yugoslavs towards the end of the war.

In Vienna yesterday, Waldheim said that as a German army officer he had verified field reports, but he rejected claims stemming from a document released earlier this week by the WJC that he had been involved in massacres of Yugoslav partisans and civilians.

"I haven't seen this new document which the World Jewish Congress has presented, but those allegations are certainly not correct," he said in an interview.

"I wasn't involved in any partisan activities. I haven't even seen a partisan, as I said repeatedly," he told reporters.

In Belgrade, Yugoslavia's official Tanjug news agency said yesterday that the U.S. probably knew about Waldheim's past when he became chief of the UN.

"Judging by documents brought to light in the past few weeks, Washington probably knew about Kurt Waldheim's wartime past at the time of his election and re-election as UN secretary-general in 1971 and 1976," Tanjug said.

Man held for painting Jerusalem bus shelters

Border Police in Jerusalem yesterday arrested a 24-year-old man on suspicion of spray painting several bus shelters near the capital's central bus station.



Tel Aviv police detectives yesterday display stolen silver objects recently recovered after a raid on the home and bank safe deposit of a local fence.

Sterile conditions in hospitals not observed

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter
A top Health Ministry official warned hospital directors this week that medical personnel in operating and delivery rooms had not been fully observing rules requiring them to wear surgical masks, and said they must rectify the matter.

Dr. Moshe Mashiah, head of hospitalization services at the ministry, sent the warning to the directors of all hospitals with surgical or obstetrical and gynecological departments.

"It has been brought to our attention recently that there has not been careful observance of regulations that require...sterile conditions in operating rooms, delivery rooms, and surgical treatment rooms," he wrote.

"All surgeons, nurses, anesthesiologists and other team members must wear masks that cover the mouth and nose. This is to prevent infections."

Mashiah was not available yesterday to disclose what percentage of operating and delivery room personnel had flouted the regulation.

where they work, or what harm the ministry believes has been done to patients as a result.

Asked to comment, a senior doctor at a Jerusalem hospital told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that it was "irresponsible" of the ministry to release such a notice to the press without giving details on where the rules were being broken and by how many persons. "This could create an unnecessary panic," the physician said.

In another letter to hospital directors, Mashiah said that blood samples for the detection of phenylketonuria (a birth defect in which a vital enzyme is lacking) and congenital hypothyroidism in newborn babies were being sent up to two or three weeks late to laboratories. Late laboratory analyses may result in failure to diagnose the conditions. If phenylketonuria is not detected and treated early, it can cause irreversible brain damage. Hypothyroidism causes metabolic problems.

The blood tests should be done two or three days after birth and should be sent immediately to the lab, Mashiah has ordered.

Police still checking details of volunteer woman's murder

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post
KIBBUTZ DOROT. — Police yesterday cast doubt on media reports that the strangler-murderer of kibbutz volunteer Lucy Amos was the same man with a British accent who had earlier attacked another volunteer near Moshav Sde Nitzan.

It was one of the few details of the case police were willing to discuss. But him reported that the team investigating Amos's rape and murder earlier this week had been increased, and that scores of names were being checked.

Amos's murder, which occurred between 9:30 Monday morning, when she was last seen, and 6 a.m. Wednesday, when her body was found near Kibbutz Dorot, is the fourth attack on a young woman in the northern Negev in the past year.

A woman soldier was shot in the head and seriously wounded after her assailant had performed an indecent act on her, West German tourist Miriam Stacker was shot in Be'er Sheva and died of her wounds in March, and, also this week, an Australian kibbutz volunteer was attacked near Sde Nitzan. The weapons used in the first two attacks were not the same.

Police said the attack on the Australian woman, who described her assailant as a large-framed, muscular man with a British accent, was different from the other three, as her attacker did not try to kill her.

But police did say that there was a similarity between the attack on the soldier and Amos's murder. The result of tests at the Abu Kabir Forensic Medicine Institute will determine whether the same man was involved in both attacks. For the time being, the Amos case is being treated separately from the three others.

Amos's body was found naked except for a torn shirt, in a cuckoo's nest grove early on Wednesday morning by members of Dorot. She was scheduled to arrive at the kibbutz on Monday afternoon. Her boyfriend, Yehuda Cohen, initiated the search when she had not arrived by Tuesday.

Amos left Moshav Ein Yahav in the Arava on Monday morning for a vacation at Dorot. She took the bus to Beersheba and from there took a Tel Aviv-bound bus, getting off at the Dorot-Ruhama intersection near Sde Nitzan.

According to Kibbutz Dorot, its secretary Zora Berger, the kibbutz is 10 kilometers from Dorot, on a road from the intersection to Dorot, as safe for hitchhiking. "After all, it's a side road, which leads only to Ruhama and Dorot, and it's only one kilometer away from Arif Sharon's ranch," she said.

Berger told *The Jerusalem Post* that Amos, who had worked at Dorot as a volunteer when she first arrived in Israel in March 1983, was cooperative and hard working.

Doctors replace blood of fetus

HAIFA (Irm). — Rambam Hospital doctors here recently succeeded in completely replacing the blood of a 20-week-old fetus which had come close to dying because its Rh-factor did not match its mother's.

The blood was pumped out of and injected into the fetus at its navel, by means of a special fine needle, syringe that penetrated the womb. The fetus was injected with Rh negative blood of type O, with a high level of hemoglobin.

Doctors say this was the first time that all a fetus's blood has been replaced.

The mother, 27, from Gaza, has three children, but has had several miscarriages since giving birth to her third child; always, because the fetus's blood was incompatible with hers.

The operation took about an hour, with doctors alternately pumping out the fetus's own blood and injecting plasma through a vein at its navel.

The woman is now under observation at Rambam's obstetrics department, where doctors believe it may be necessary to induce an early birth, or to replace the fetus's blood once again.

We deeply mourn the passing of our beloved mother, sister and grandmother

PHOEBE BOYARSKY ז"ל

Daughter and son-in-law: Renée and Arnold Pink
Son and daughter-in-law: Dr. and Mrs. Isadore Crown
Brother and sister-in-law: Moshe and Ellen Rose
Grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the Pink, Crown, Sivan and Hashkes families

The funeral took place in Jerusalem on May 15, 1986.
Shiva at daughter's home: 31 Rehov Bayit Vegan, Jerusalem.

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to all our family, friends, neighbours and colleagues who were so wonderfully supportive in our great grief, on the passing of our beloved

EVA

Joe Littman and Family

To all who sent condolences on the passing of

MICHAEL KORTH

Mrs. Brigitte Korth and her son Oliver wish to extend their sincere thanks.

On the third anniversary of the death of our son

Segen ZVI (Zvika) MACHLIS ז"ל

who fell in battle while serving with Sayeret Golani there will be a graveside memorial service Sunday, May 18, 1986, at 3 p.m. in the military section of Sayvon Cemetery.

Family and Friends

Our mother and grandmother

MARLENE STERN

has passed away.

The funeral took place on May 15, 1986. She will always be remembered by us all.

The Talglicht and Tunis Families

On the thirtieth day after the passing of our beloved

MOSHE GOLDNER ז"ל

a memorial service and tombstone unveiling ceremony will be held at 4 p.m. on Monday, May 19, 1986 at the Holon cemetery.

We will meet at the main cemetery entrance.

Our thanks to all who offered their condolences.

The Family

In deep sorrow we announce the death of

HILDA KALJUSKI

The funeral will take place today, Friday, May 16, 1986 at 12 noon. Departure for the Kiryat Shaul cemetery, from 5 Dafna St. Tel Aviv.

Bus transport will be available.

The Bereaved:

Husband: Eng. Simha Kaljusk
Son and daughter-in-law: Dan and Ruth Kedar
Daughter and son-in-law: Michael and Eli Ophir
Sister and brother-in-law: Gertrud and Dr. Moshe Samet
Brother and sister-in-law: Gidon and Ziporah Ben-Arie
Granddaughter and husband: Ellanna and Eli Podesh
Grandsons: Ron and Tal Ophir

A memorial service and tombstone unveiling for our beloved mother and sister

JULIANA MARK ז"ל

will be held at 4 p.m. on Thursday, May 22, 1986 at the Holon Cemetery.

We will meet at the old entrance to the cemetery. Our thanks to all who offered their condolences.

The Family

The unveiling of the tombstone of

Dr. JOACHIM LEWINTHAL

will take place on Monday, May 19, at 3:30 p.m. We will meet at the new gate of the Holon cemetery.

Inge Lewinthal
Danny Lewinthal and family

With deep sorrow, we announce the death of our mother and grandmother

EDNA MARGOLIS

The funeral will take place today, Friday, May 16, 1986 at 12 noon at the Beersheba cemetery.

Daughters: Aviva and Tamar
Son and daughter-in-law: Carmi and Adinah

Marking a year since the passing of

SASHA

we shall assemble at the cemetery in Caesarea on Thursday, May 22, 1986 at 5:30 p.m.

Rosa, Mark, Renee and Michael Goldberg

Nurit and Yoav Manor are happy to announce the birth of a daughter

Dana

sister to Michal, Roi, Ido and Assaf
granddaughter to Margot Hamburger and Margalit Manor.

Assoula, Tel Aviv
May 14, 1986

A SON — Lilian and Dan Arbel
Erteschik — Konigshofer

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Jordan touts five-year economic project

Little hope seen for West Bank plan

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jordan has little capacity to carry out a five-year development plan for the West Bank that it has been routing during the past week, according to informed sources.

The plan was unveiled late last week, in a move widely viewed as the latest in a series of steps aimed at bolstering Jordan's sagging image in the territories. King Hussein's political standing has declined since he announced in February that he was breaking off talks with the PLO on coordinating efforts towards Middle East peace talks.

Few details have been officially revealed about the plan, which Jordan says will cost a considerable sum. The proposal is reportedly aimed at stabilizing the area's economy by creating job opportunities for West Bank workers who have returned from jobs they held in the Arab oil states, where declining oil prices have resulted in massive layoffs of foreign guestworkers.

Jordan's plan also reportedly includes a limited renewal of Jordanian aid to West Bank municipalities and the reactivation of Jordanian-paid municipal employees who have not been working since 1967.

Jordan's Supreme Council for the

Occupied Territories, which is reported to be considering the proposal, last week decided to maintain the number of Jordanian civil service positions in the West Bank by hiring new personnel to replace those now retiring. It also decided that the mandatory retirement age of civil servants shall be 61 rather than 60, to "support the steadfastness of Jordanian civil servants" who joined the service after 1967.

The announcement of the proposal followed hard on the heels of the appointment of a new Jordanian minister for the occupied territories, Marwan Daudin. Daudin this week reiterated Jordan's pledge of support for the residents of the territories. He reportedly outlined the five-year plan in separate meetings in Amman with Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, deposed Hebron mayor Mustafa Abdel Nabi Natshe, and Ya'abed Mayor Marwan Ibrahim. Daudin has also promoted the plan in meetings with representatives from East Jerusalem and West Bank town councils and charitable organizations, according to a report on Amman radio. The radio said Daudin had specifically discussed problems faced by West Bank municipalities.

The East Jerusalem weekly AL-

Awda reported last week that an adviser to Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek, Amir Heshin, was party to discussions with West Bank officials on the proposal.

Sources told *The Jerusalem Post* that the idea of a West Bank development plan was not new and had been floated by Jordan in the past. But the sources said while the Ministry of Occupied Territories or the palace might have limited funds for specific projects, there was no evidence that Jordan had reached large sums for imminent transfer to the territories. The sources said that although Jordan had in the past allocated funds for certain schemes, and for salaries to municipal employees, it had yet to initiate a full-scale development plan in the territories.

Jordan simply had no money for such a scale of external investment, and was struggling with its own economic problems, caused to a large degree by the decline in support from the financially hard-pressed Arab oil states. And even if Jordan had surplus funds, it would invest them first in development on the East Bank, the sources continued.

In addition to these constraints, Jordan was also reluctant to fund

West Bank industrial and agricultural enterprises which might produce exports that compete with Jordanian goods, according to the sources. Jordan has already restricted agricultural imports from the West Bank, to protect its own farmers.

Jordan's reluctance or inability to channel funds to the West Bank has been demonstrated in recent months by its failure to aid the Nabulus municipality and the East Jerusalem Electricity Company, both of which have appealed for Jordanian aid to get them out of financial straits.

West Bank institutions, especially universities, have been facing severe financial problems following the withdrawal of financial support by the Jordanian-PLO committee set up to fund Palestinian institutions in the territories. The committee is also a victim of the troubled economies of the Arab oil states, which funded it.

In his February 19 speech ending talks with the PLO, Hussein pledged his support for Palestinians under Israeli occupation and later called on the Arab world to help fund enterprises in the territories. Other Jordanian officials have since echoed the king's words, but so far there has been no action to back up the statements.



Former Prisoner of Zion Hillel Butman demonstrates yesterday in Jerusalem on behalf of Prisoners of Zion still in the Soviet Union. With him are activists of the Public Committee for Soviet Jewry. (Yitzhak Harari)

Italian spy chief: Rome staged Nazi's escape

By LISA PALMIERI-BILLIG
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

ROME — Italy secretly "promised the Bonn government" that SS Col. Herbert Kappler, serving a life sentence, but dying of cancer in a Rome military hospital, would be released, and engineered his mysterious escape in August 1977.

Italy protected the Gaddafi regime from takeover plots by Libya opposition groups, and supplied the dictator with arms and military expertise during Giulio Andreotti's premiership in the early 70s. Andreotti ordered Italian intelligence to "save Italian interests in Libya" and "keep ENI (the nationalized Italian petrol concern) from being thrown out."

The five Palestinian terrorists arrested at Fiumicino airport in 1973 with two Strela missiles that they intended to fire at an El Al plane after take-off were flown "back to Gaddafi" on an Italian military plane on orders from "High up" because Italy "did not want to be involved in Middle East terrorism." The Italian plane was later blown up, "perhaps a warning from the Mossad."

Alto Moro, who followed Andreotti as Christian Democratic premier, ordered the head of the Italian intelligence service to "try to reach an agreement with Arab."

These and other explosive statements appeared in this week's issue of *Panorama* magazine in an interview with the former director of Italian military intelligence, Gen. Ambrogio Viviani. Angry at being investigated for membership in the scandal-ridden P-2 Masonic Lodge, he claimed he was "ordered to join" so that he could spy on the lodge for Italian intelligence.

The first, most immediate, result of Viviani's statements is that the Kappler case will probably be reopened in both the military and civil courts.

Kappler, responsible for rounding up and deporting over 1000 Italian Jews and for the murder of 335 Roman civilians (including 76 Jews) in retaliation for a partisan attack on 33 Nazi soldiers in 1943, was serving a life sentence in Italy when he was spirited out of the country.

He disappeared on August 15, 1977 from the Celio military hospital in Rome, where he was being treated for cancer, and died at his wife Anneliese's home in West Germany six months later.

Different versions of his "escape" were given at the time, none of them credible. The first was that Kappler

had been taken out of his hospital room by his wife inside a large suitcase on wheels, while military guards were drinking in another room. Another was that he had climbed down a rope from his window, helped by his wife.

Vito Lattanzio then defence minister confirmed the suitcase version. But a military inquiry later revealed that carabinieri on duty had described the suitcase as a mere "overnight case," much too small to contain a person.

Lattanzio is now a Christian Democratic parliamentary deputy and vice president of the House of Representatives. In Wednesday's *La Repubblica* daily he demanded that Viviani "on his honour as a soldier, have the courage to reveal who gave the orders (for Kappler's escape) and explain why he has waited until now to speak."

Adding to the renewed controversy, the newspaper reported that at the time of Kappler's escape the Mossad had said it was "tied to a treasure in gold bars."

This statement makes sense. *La Repubblica* stated, in the light of documents signed by Kappler several months before his escape and discovered later by an Italian judge: The documents say that the Nazis had seized 80 tons of gold bars from the Bank of Italy in 1944 and had shipped it to Switzerland, where it was deposited in Swiss banks. The gold is worth \$333 million today.

"Do the Bank of Italy's gold bars have something to do with Kappler's mysterious escape? According to the Mossad, it would seem that the answer is 'yes,'" *La Repubblica* concluded.

Receiver wanted for TA's Mandarin hotel

The Tourist Development Corporation yesterday asked the Jerusalem District Court to appoint a receiver for the Mandarin hotel in Tel Aviv.

The corporation's attorney said the hotel's owners had failed to pay back a NIS 1 million loan. (Itim)

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Sadler's Wells troupe decides to dance here

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet is coming to Israel — definitely.

"No problem now," said a source in the impresario's staff in Israel yesterday.

Apparently people in high places had a hand in persuading the dancers to change their minds in a vote — including Prime Minister Thatcher who will be coming here at about the same time.

Earlier this week, dancers voted to cancel the Israel tour for fear of terrorist reprisals.

Bezdek to offer detailed phone bills

Starting next month, some telephone subscribers will be able to receive bills listing the date, length and recipient of calls. The Bezdek telecommunications company has said. But the service, to be offered only in areas with digital phone exchanges, will cost subscribers money. Initially it will be available in Ramot in Jerusalem, Kiryat Yam and parts of north Tel Aviv and Bat Yam. If it proves successful and popular, it will be extended to include the entire country.

Subscribers in areas included in the experiment will be notified of the new services soon.

Hadassah opens country's first bone bank

Jerusalem Post Reporter
A "bone bank" has been established in the orthopedics department of Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem. The depository, claimed to be the first such in the country, stores bones removed from patients some of whose bones have been replaced surgically with metal armatures or other man-made devices.

After the bone is removed, doctors check to make sure it is not infected, and, if suitable, it is deep-frozen.

In cases of severe bone injury, bones may be transplanted and become an integral part of the recipient's body, unlike a metal replacement. In the past, patients needing a bone transplant had healthy bone cut from another part of their bodies causing pain and an additional operation.

3 border policemen charged with brutality

PETAH TIKVA (Itim). — Three border policemen were charged yesterday morning before a police tribunal here with excessive brutality in the 1984 arrest of an Arab.

Asher Ben-Shimon, Nissim Ben-David and Avraham Harel were charged with beating and stripping Mousa Abu Mahdi on the night of September 9, 1984 after they had arrested him in connection with a theft from a kibbutz near Ofakim in the Negev.

After bringing Mahdi to the stationhouse at Ofakim, they allegedly bound him to a chair and turned up the air conditioning causing the suspect great suffering.

The three have denied the charges.

Shcharansky speaks his mind in triumphant tour

By LOUIS RAPOPORT
and WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Reporters

WASHINGTON. — Anatoly Shcharansky's hero's reception at Capitol Hill and the universal praise he has won from the American media underscore his rise to world renown as one of the most respected human rights leaders. Nor does his prestige seem to have been hurt by criticism he has levelled at Jewish leaders.

Before Shcharansky's Wednesday address to the Congressional Commission on the Helsinki Accords, Senator Alfonse D'Amato of New York, chairman of the group, called Shcharansky a "valiant citizen of the world, who belongs to all of us now."

Another commission member, Senator Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming, remarked: "I am in awe of you, and Congressman Don Rostenkowski of Pennsylvania told Shcharansky, 'You'll be our leader on the crucial question of Soviet compliance on human rights.'"

Shcharansky told the panel of four senators and seven congressmen, which was specially convened to hear his testimony, that the U.S. must maintain its support of the Helsinki Accords even though the Soviet Union had failed to comply with their human rights provisions. Such rights include freedom of religion and freedom to emigrate.

He implored the West to press for Soviet compliance, warning that reform was unlikely unless the West insisted on linking human rights to political and security issues in future agreements with the Soviet Union.

"I think there is no willingness on the part of Gorbachev to make any improvements on his own," Shcharansky told the panel. "The changes depend on you."

He said the fresh image which Gorbachev offered was a deception because the Soviet leader "belongs to the system" and the system was incapable of changing.

But he said: "If Gorbachev will see that without liberalizing... they (Russia) would not be able to get from the West what they want, then they might be willing to change."

The hearing marked the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group, pioneered by the dissident Yuri Orlov. Shcharansky, together with Veleha Bonner, wife of physicist Andrei Sakharov, was one of the 11 founding members and served as the group's spokesman until 1977, when he, Orlov and Alexander Ginsburg were imprisoned.

Shcharansky said he and other Helsinki Watch activists had had no illusions about "whom we

were dealing with," and they knew that they would be arrested. Noting that Orlov, now in his 60s, was in poor health after years of labour camps, Shcharansky made a plea for all those in internal exile or in prison in the Soviet Union.

Earlier, Shcharansky told *The Jerusalem Post* that he fully supported the Reagan administration's plan to build a Voice of America relay station in Israel and thus boost broadcasts to the Soviet Union. He said these broadcasts were extremely important to both the Jewish and dissident movements.

In the first seven days of his two-week U.S. visit, Shcharansky had had tremendous exposure in the American media from whom he has won overwhelming praise.

Appearing on the ABC-TV network's "Good Morning America" programme, he emphasized that quiet diplomacy on behalf of the 400,000 Soviet Jews must be accompanied by strong public pressure.

He stressed this point to President Reagan, whom he met for 30 minutes on Tuesday. Though Reagan has advocated quiet diplomacy on the issue of refugees, Shcharansky said that the president had "displayed deep understanding of the problems of people struggling for their... human rights in the Soviet Union."

But, according to Jewish Agency estimates, that should have left the moshav in only \$150,000 debt, and not the claimed \$750,000. Officials have hinted that the members sold some of their produce independently and let their debts to the purchasing cooperative grow, a charge that Hani Hatuka, Massu's chairman, vehemently denies.

Until the case is settled, Nissim Zevili, co-chairman of the Settlement Department, has said that no aid will be forthcoming.

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Agency alleges: Moshav under-reported income

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Senior officials in the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department said yesterday that Moshav Massu's — whose members went on strike last week to call attention to their financial problems — had earned far more money than it had admitted to.

Officials estimated the moshav's income for the year ended August 31, 1985 was between \$600,000 and \$800,000 more than it reported. But they conceded that the settlement still would have been in the red. One official said the agency had expected Massu to earn \$450,000 last year.

The moshavniks attributed their losses to a drop in tomato prices and to the loss, caused by insects, of 130 dumams of celery.

WARNING. — Hebron police have warned local residents not to leave their homes empty at night to prevent thieves from taking advantage of family gatherings during the holy month of Ramadan.

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- This Hotel is a five star hotel and contains 154 rooms including one Presidential Suite of 3 rooms, 2 Diplomat Suites of 2 rooms, 3 Deluxe Suites of 2 rooms and diversified public spaces.
- The Hotel operates as a going concern and is offered together with the contents thereof.

Detailed description of the Hotel and additional data can be obtained at the offices of the undersigned — 7, King David Blvd., Tel Aviv (Telephone 02-259328) from May 20, 1986.

A party interested in purchasing the Hotel will submit his offer in writing to the undersigned, not later than Friday, June 6, 1986, 12:00 hours on an offer form obtainable from the undersigned, together with a bank guarantee or a banker's cheque in an amount equal to 5% of the offer price calculated in US dollars, in accordance with the representative rate of exchange. A party submitting an offer whose offer was not accepted within 21 days following the last day for submission of offers, will have his guarantee or banker's cheque returned without delay.

The undersigned is not obligated to accept any offer and he reserves the right to conduct negotiations with any party submitting an offer. The sale of the Hotel is subject to the approval of the Tel Aviv District Court.

E. GORDANI, Advocate
Representative of SOLOMON PALACE HOTEL LTD.

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FEATURES

Attorney-general - a man under fire

Left, right launch vigorous attacks

RON JOURARD

The winds of political turbulence are battering at the institution of the attorney-general.

In a country deeply divided between Arab and Jew, between secular and the religious, between those favouring annexation of the West Bank and those urging territorial compromise, the attorney-general's decisions on highly volatile issues coloured by these divisions are inevitably condemned by some and welcomed by others.

The right attacked Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir for prosecuting members of the Jewish terror underground and then appealing against the lightness of some of their sentences. The left criticized his interpretation of the recommendation of the 1983 Kahan Commission Report that then defence minister Ariel Sharon resign. Zamir ruled that Sharon could remain in the government with a different portfolio.

The attorney-general's growing involvement in explosive matters on the national agenda and the unpopularity of some of his decisions have led to calls to curtail his powers. Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir said last week it was time to limit the attorney-general's authority. Yehiel Gattman, the legal adviser to the Alignment-Knesset faction, has expressed a similar view.

But the calls to re-examine the institution of attorney-general have not come only from the mouths of politicians. They can also be heard in academia.

The power of the attorney-general has grown beyond all logical proportions, says Prof. Claude Klein of the Hebrew University Law Faculty. Klein, an expert on constitutional law, says that nowhere else in the world does an attorney-general wield such wide powers. "Even in Israel, it was never intended that the office accumulate so much authority."

The attorney-general's principal powers date from the birth of the state in 1948. As head of the State Attorney's Office, he is responsible for representing the state in petitions before the High Court of Justice. He is also responsible for deciding whether or not to open or stay proceedings in a criminal case.

The attorney-general issues directives to government ministries on the use of their powers. For example, a few weeks ago he told the Police and Interior ministries that the government could not block the carrying out of court demolition orders against illegally-built structures in the Arab sector. In recent years he has issued directives to the police on

when they must grant licences for demonstrations, and to the Defence Ministry on when to order administrative detention.

The attorney-general is the adviser to the government, the Knesset and the president. His advisory powers are not established by law, but are the result of constitutional practice.

THE DUAL role of the attorney-general - as adviser to the government and head of the State Attorney's Office - was a natural development. The duality was sanctioned by the Agranat Commission of 1962, which examined the institution of attorney-general.

The commission did much to bolster the institution as a watchdog over the rule of law. It determined that while on matters of public importance the attorney-general must consult the justice minister and even, on occasion, the government, in cases of conflict his decision is overriding.

One of the sources of the attorney-general's power is his prerogative to refuse to represent the government in the High Court of Justice if he feels that the government is acting contrary to law.

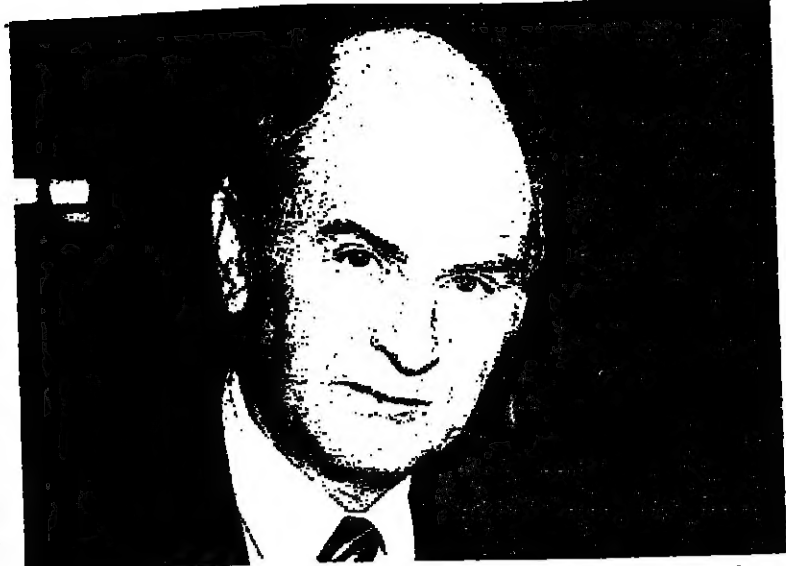
In 1983, for example, Zamir refused to support the government when it was attacked in the High Court for promising to pay child allowances to yeshiva students under the same rules as apply to IDF veterans. The government was forced to backtrack and grant the allowances under criteria that did not discriminate against Moslems and Christians.

It is this prerogative that compels the government to abide by the attorney-general's counsel. If the government ignores him, it will find its position undefended in the High Court.

In the past decade, says Professor Klein, the attorney-general has become "hyper-active." The government has become increasingly dependent on him to resolve matters with political overtones, and since the beginning of Menachem Begin's presidency the attorney-general has participated in cabinet decisions.

In Klein's view, he should not attend cabinet meetings regularly, for he thus becomes involved in the political functioning of the government. When his advice is needed, he should be invited to the meetings, like the chief of the general staff.

The attorney-general, says Klein, ultimately makes his decisions alone - often on matters of cardinal importance and great controversy. In contrast, the Supreme Court passes



Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir is feeling the political squeeze from all quarters. (Z. Ackerman)

Zamir on political issues: I avoid them like plague

Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir denies charges that he has become involved in political matters that are not properly within his jurisdiction. I avoid political matters like the plague, he says.

Recently, he says, the defence minister asked him whether the construction of the Jewish Quarter inside Hebron was in keeping with previous cabinet decisions. He responded that it was a purely political question and therefore threw it back at the government.

Several months ago, Agudat Yisrael - a member of the ruling coalition - submitted a no-confidence motion in the government, claiming that the government was not honouring its commitments to enact certain legislation on religious matters. The prime minister asked Zamir whether any steps could be taken against the party. But he refused to deal with the problem because it was not covered by the law and was totally political.

Zamir acknowledges that over the past 10 years the office of the attorney-general has gained prominence and that the scope of its activities has widened. The cabinet submits far more questions for his consideration than in the past because it is much more aware of his presence, he says. The heightened awareness follows the exposure that the office received because of several highly publicized cases - such as Zamir's decision to try former religious affairs minister Aharon Abuhazzeira on charges of bribery and the insistence of his predecessor, Aharon Barak, that Yitzhak Rabin's wife stand trial for maintaining an illegal bank account.

At last Sunday's cabinet meeting, he says, the government asked him to examine whether the opening of movie theatres on Friday evenings in Petah Tikva and Haifa violated the status quo on religious matters. Fifteen years ago such a question would probably not have been submitted to the attorney-general, states Zamir.

While he concedes that the question has political aspects, he insists that he will limit his study to the legal ones. For example, what is the status quo? Does it bind the municipalities? And if so, to what degree?

In other cases, says Zamir, he has to deal with purely legal matters that have political implications. An example was the decision to prosecute the members of the Jewish terror underground, he says. Inevitably the decision aroused strong reactions among the public. But, he says, no one else was qualified to make the decision.

The criticism against him in that case was unfair, he states. Those who condemned the decision were in fact criticizing the law, he says. But, because they cannot attack the law, they attacked the attorney-general instead.

Zamir strongly rejects making the head of the State Attorney's Office and the legal adviser to the government two separate positions.

The effectiveness of his struggle to preserve the rule of law is largely based on the combination of the two roles, he says.

judgment from a bench of at least three justices.

To exercise his powers effectively today, says Klein, the attorney-general must be a "superman." He must work at least 12 hours a day; his legal expertise must cover every field; and he must be strong enough to resist government pressures to sidestep the law.

THE SEARCH for a replacement for Zamir, who announced his intention to resign in February, has been difficult precisely because the position is so demanding.

"My fear," says Klein, "is not that a political figure will be chosen for the post - there is a consensus against such an appointment. Rather, I fear the appointment of a weak individual, who will be unable to withstand government pressure and will become a puppet in the hands of the politicians."

The greater the power and activity of the attorney-general, the fiercer the criticism of the office, says the professor. With time, he adds, that criticism can erode the institution's credibility.

He thinks that a state commission of inquiry should be appointed to re-examine the institution of the attorney-general. But, he cautions, the commission must start with an open mind. It must not set out from

the premise that the powers of the office should be limited or divided.

However, he says, it could legitimately make such a recommendation. It is a mistake to believe that the rule of law depends on one man. The attorney-general is only part of a system of checks and balances on the powers of government, a system that also includes the courts and the state comptroller.

To scale down the attorney-general's power, it might be well to limit his term of office - which is currently unlimited - to a maximum of seven years, says Klein. It might also be a good idea to divide his advisory duties among a body of legal experts.

One proposal being mooted is to end his dual responsibility as head of the State Attorney's Office and legal adviser to the government.

A Likud MK noted that it was inappropriate, for example, for Zamir to have to decide on whether to prosecute anyone in connection with the bank shares affair. The MK said Zamir knew of the manipulation, since the proposal that bank purchases of their own shares be exempt from the tax imposed on stock market trading to raise funds for the Lebanon War had to cross Zamir's desk. But, the MK con-

tinues, despite this knowledge, Zamir did nothing to stop it.

The attorney-general, on his own initiative, could have asked the police to investigate the share regulation before the crisis, says Prof. Shimon Shetreet of the Hebrew University Law Faculty. Shetreet, an expert on administrative law, says that when the attorney-general learned of the share regulation and did nothing about it, he may have been acting on the assumption that it was legal. However, if he knew it was illegal, but failed to act on that knowledge, there is room for criticism.

Shetreet agrees with Klein that a commission of inquiry should be appointed to re-examine the office of attorney-general, emphasizing that the starting point of any inquiry must be that a strong attorney-general is vital for the preservation of the rule of law and to achieve balance in a country where so many matters are politicized.

The office of the attorney-general has developed gradually along with the rest of the country's regime and its powers have evolved to compensate for the relative weakness of the government, he says. Any change in its powers can only be made after a comprehensive and careful study of the office.

The IDF's reluctant general

ABRAHAM RABINOVICH

turning to England.

"You must meet someone before you decide," he was told. "Please give us four more days."

Four days later, Green was driven by a circuitous route to a building he did not know and led down the stairs to a basement room. His escort left him at the door and Green entered alone. In the centre of the large room was a desk with an overhead light. At the desk sat a solitary figure with a shock of white hair. Green had no idea who he was.

"I hear you want to go back to England," he said. "You must be mad."

He spoke English with an accent that seemed a mixture of Russian, British and American.

"I came here for two weeks and I've already been here eight months," said Green. "I've been through one war and I don't want another one."

The man across the desk studied him closely.

"Tell me, does your wife like jewelry?"

Green was startled at the question. "Yes, she does."

"And diamonds. Does she like diamonds?"

"Yes, she likes diamonds."

"Do you like cars?"

Green was convinced by now that the man was mad, but courtesy prevented him from simply leaving.

"Yes, I like cars."

"Rolls-Royces?"

"Yes, Rolls-Royces."

The man behind the desk with the wrinkled face and sharp eyes leaned forward. "I'm 60-years-old today. This is my birthday. When you're 60, would you like to have lots of jewelry and diamonds for your wife and two, three Rolls-Royces?"

Green continued to humour him. "I suppose so."

"And how many other Jews in England would have that? Hundreds, do you think? Thousands?"

The man's tone now changed. The Jews of the country were facing the prospect of invasion by the armies of the surrounding Arab states as soon as the British left the country, he said. The Hagana as it was presently constituted could not stand up against them. It had to be reorganized into a regular army.

"We don't need fighters. We have plenty of fighters. What we don't have are staff officers who can help us organize."

Looking intently at the British Jew opposite him, he said: "I can't promise that nothing will happen to you if

you stay on. That's in the hands of God. But I can promise you one thing. If you leave now, you will regret it every day of your life."

When Green returned to his apartment, he told his wife, "We're staying." With a handful of Hagana commanders he helped draw up organizational plans in the coming months that would enable the invading Arab armies to be met on May 15, 1948 by a battle-ready army instead of a collection of underground fighters.

Green was seriously wounded in the Egyptian bombing of Hagana

staff headquarters in the Red House on the Tel Aviv seaford a few weeks after the war began. It had been in the basement of that building that he had had his meeting with David Ben-Gurion, who was by now prime minister.

Green stayed on in the Israeli armed forces for more than a decade in various staff positions with the rank of aluf (general) and played an important role in shaping its logistics system as one of its first quartermaster generals. When he went to England for medical treatment of recurring problems stemming from his wounds, his family prevailed on him to stay on and return to the family business.

His two-week visit had finally ended, but he has never regretted staying on.

IN THE CRUSH of old soldiers on Independence Day at Beit Hanassi, it was not distant battlefields that the tall man in the blue suit recalled, but a meeting in a Tel Aviv basement 38 years ago when he was recruited to a cause he had not believed was his.

His name was Monty Green and he was one of the veteran commanders from the War of Independence and Sinai Campaign invited by President Herzog to mark Independence Day. He had never heard of him, even though he had been an Israeli general.

Green had been a company commander in the British-led Indian army when he met and married a Tel Aviv girl, Lea, in 1944 as he passed through Palestine on his way to his posting. Before returning to England at war's end, he had become a lieutenant-colonel in a Sikh regiment.

In March, 1947, the couple travelled from London to Tel Aviv for what was intended to be a two-week visit to Lea's family. Clashes between Arabs and Jews were a daily occurrence and it was clear to Green that things would be getting much worse. Although he was proudly Jewish, he was not a Zionist and had no interest in being around when the situation flared up. Nevertheless, when he was asked to meet someone who wanted to talk to him about his military background he agreed.

The meeting was in Tel Aviv's Cafe Kasit. Green's escort introduced him to an intelligent looking young man with a moustache and pipe seated alone at one of the tables. The Israeli, who was not introduced by name, asked Green what positions he had held in the Indian army and questioned him closely about his work as a staff officer. "Would you be willing," he asked finally, "to give lectures on staff work every afternoon during your two weeks here?"

Green agreed. It was only later that he learned that his interlocutor was Yigael Yadin, later to be chief of operations of the Israeli army during the War of Independence.

When the two weeks were up, Green was asked if he would postpone his plans to return to the family tobacco business in London and continue his lectures. Even though the Zionist idea of a Jewish state remained foreign to him, he recognized the importance of his contribution and agreed.

Spring turned to summer and then autumn when the UN partition decision heralded the departure of the British and impending war. Green informed his hosts that he was re-

turning to England.

"You must meet someone before you decide," he was told. "Please give us four more days."

Four days later, Green was driven by a circuitous route to a building he did not know and led down the stairs to a basement room. His escort left him at the door and Green entered alone. In the centre of the large room was a desk with an overhead light. At the desk sat a solitary figure with a shock of white hair. Green had no idea who he was.

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This directive goes into effect on June 1, 1986. The Olim Associations are protesting this arbitrary act of the Aliya Department. If you arrived before April 1, 1984 and meet the above criteria, you are urged to contact your Olim Association to begin the process of documenting your eligibility, before time runs out.

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התאחדות העובדים

ARGUMENT

THERE IS no future for Judaism in the Diaspora, states Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, veteran labour leader. People there will remain Jews in the long run only if they pack their bags and come to Israel. But that is not happening.

"The labour movement had a slogan when we were young," he recalls. "It was: a majority of the Jewish people in the land of Israel. Unfortunately there is no longer a Zionist movement. Therefore, everyone today must become a minimalist."

The aim should be to save one million Jews out of the 10m-11m living in the world at present. If such a number can be brought to Israel over the next decade or 15 years, that is the best that can be hoped for.

Formerly a cabinet minister and head of the Histadrut, Ben-Aharon belongs to Kibbutz Givat Haim. He was speaking to Ya'acov Hazan of the Israel-Diaspora Institute, who interviewed at length Ben-Aharon and three other "founding fathers" of the Jewish state - Ya'acov Hazan of Napam; Elimelech Rimalt, former chairman of the Liberal Party; and Moshe Umma of the National Religious Party (NRP).

All four are close to or in their 80s and have one other thing in common. They belong to a dying breed of men in public life who put country before party.

The institute organized two seminars in February on Zionism, religion and democracy. They took place in Princeton and Paris respectively. Preparatory to the third meeting, which was held in Israel this month, the book of interviews was published under the title *Towards the 21st Century*.

Other old-timers to be interviewed later include Sir Isaiah Berlin, Arthur Goldberg, Salo Baron and Primo Levi.

According to Ben-Aharon, the Jews of America never had a Zionist movement in the true sense of the term because they never thought their community was threatened with destruction. Therefore they needed no ideology to save it. One beneficent consequence at least can be chalked up. The split between Zionists and non-Zionists which used to divide European Jewry does not exist in the U.S. All love Israel and identify with it, albeit from afar.

The Israeli authorities have played along with this preference for what Ben-Aharon calls a "ceremonial relationship," contenting themselves with the receipt of financial aid and political support. He himself does not relish such compromises and criticizes them fiercely. Our encounter is no longer with the masses abroad, he says. It is with the elite.

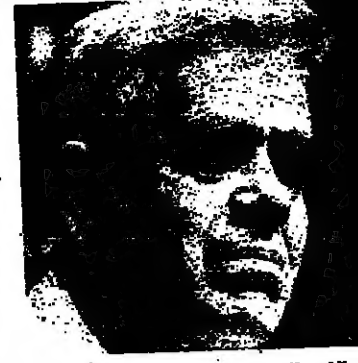
And what elite? "Israel played a decisive role in changing the concept of leadership in American Jewry. Until the Forties the men on the dais were intellectuals, politicians and rabbis. Today they are the 'big givers'."

CONTACT in the U.S. is with the fund-raising drives "which never involved more than about 100,000 Jews from the community's financial plutocracy." The intellectuals for their part, having no interest in fulfilling a secondary function as attendants on the big givers, have left the Jewish scene and no longer deal with the problems of Jewish existence or survival.

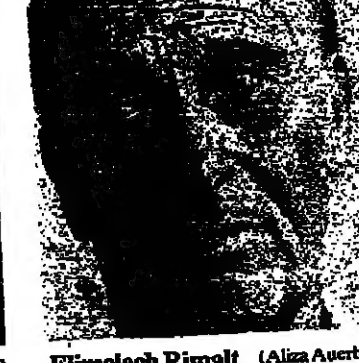
"We in Israel have contributed to the estrangement of the Americans. We have institutionalized religious Orthodoxy in this country and thus antagonized two-thirds of American Jewry, whose allegiance is to Conservatism or Reform. We have embodied this exclusive predominance of the Orthodox by creating the Chief Rabbinate, something that never existed before in all Jewish history."



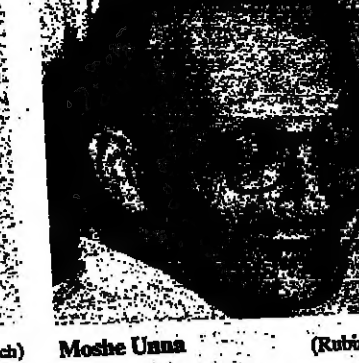
Yitzhak Ben-Aharon (Israel Sun)



Ya'acov Hazan (Leo Nisen)



Elimelech Rimalt (Aliza Auerbach)



Moshe Umma (Rubinger)

ANGRY OLD MEN

Veterans of Israel's power elite spoke out at a recent symposium on Zionism, religion and democracy. David Krivine summarizes their thoughts.

Orthodoxy no longer serves as a bond to unite the Jewish people, says Ben-Aharon. "Ultimately we all evolved from religion; religion was the basis. It played a decisive part in preserving the Diaspora. But it has now lost control of the Jewish people."

The result is dispersal. The three religious streams - none of which seeks a liquidation of the Diaspora - have created a new dichotomy. The Diaspora has become a neo-Babylon, vying for authority with Jerusalem. "Religion," he concludes, "is the determining factor in the nation's disintegration."

Though Orthodoxy enjoys a monopoly status in Israel, its hold on the population is weak, because "it has remained a closed reactionary sect. Religious Zionism [of the Mizrahi movement] struggled against rabbinical anti-Zionism. They kept the Torah and the commandments but related to the State of Israel as sovereign."

"Today they have succumbed totally to the dictates of Jewish reaction and to the rabbinate, which places ritual above everything. To survive, Jewish nationalism must struggle aggressively against ritualism because it is preserving an empty shell."

"What saves the Jewish people today is no longer religion but the State of Israel. The existence of the State of Israel has infused a life-force into the Jews." This relationship is vital not only for the survival of Judaism overseas but for Israel's own progress and development. "Everyone knows that if we do not tap the scientific, spiritual and other resources of the American Jews and if we don't bring some of that to Israel, we shall have a very poor and meagre life here. We need to be built up with the bricks of American Jewry."

How to achieve Ben-Aharon's minimalist solution of transferring one million Jews to Israel? For lack of the anti-Semitic "push," we have to fall back on the "pull" of a superior society that embodies the finest Jewish values; and we are not doing that at the moment. "It is questionable," he broods, "whether Israeli society in its present condition has something exciting to show, or whether it can become a source of influence or attraction."

Is it a sign of the times that a portion of the country's youth are drawn to fanaticism and even racism? "Continued Arab hatred has a great impact on the development of our own nationalist extremism. This tendency is nurtured by the blurring of the boundaries between right and left." He decries the existence of a national unity government, seeing it as a distortion of the political

system. "It is an affront to the ideology of politics, to the separation between truth and falsehood, right and wrong. Nothing exists, nothing is true, nothing is correct, everything is possible. If the Labour Party and the Herut Party have a joint programme, then what do we want from our sons? How can they choose?"

THREE of the veteran statesmen interviewed in this booklet are kibbutzniks. Eldest of them is Ya'acov Hazan, aged 87, of Mishmar Ha'emek. He recalls that his late father was a "territorialist" supporting settlement in Uganda. The man saw (already at the beginning of this century) that European Jewry was doomed. Uganda was a pis-aller. "The only chance of salvation was to find a place in which to stay overnight. The ultimate aim was Israel, but the bridge led through Uganda."

Ya'acov Hazan agrees with Ben-Aharon that Israel and the Diaspora are interdependent "like Siamese twins." First, Israel: "Take away the Diaspora and we turn into a small provincial country in the Middle East."

Second, the Diaspora: "However much I appreciate the power of religion in preserving Jewish continuity over the centuries, its force is diminishing. Most Jews in America are not influenced by religion."

"About a month ago we heard the terrible news that in Argentina there are only 250,000 Jews. We had thought that 400,000 lived there. Assuming that was an optimistic figure and that there were 50,000 people less, it still means we have lost 100,000 souls, mainly through mixed marriages."

"They say that in Chile the end is in sight - and no rescue plan lies ahead."

In the absence of religion, the unifying force among world Jewry must be the state. There are difficulties. One is a change in the structure both of the Israeli and Diaspora communities. "A vast majority of foreign Jewry is now Ashkenazi. Israel is going through a fusion between Ashkenazi and Sephardi, between East and West. It is an enriching process. But there is no doubt that this mixture will be different from the Ashkenazi Diaspora."

In order to maintain and strengthen our links with the Diaspora, which are of life-and-death importance, Israel must halt its trend to insularism and hold on to universalist values. One of them is the struggle for peace. "Peace is one of the greatest challenges before us. War stops people from coming here, but because of fear and because of the perception - let us say it - that in the final analysis Israel is the only place

in the world where the Jews are threatened with annihilation."

The second obstacle to Jewish immigration is the spread of Orthodoxy. "It threatens to divide the nation - and to leave a large part of it on the outside. Diaspora Jews fear that coming to Israel will subject them to the rule of the most reactionary part of the Jewish people. They think that they can be free only in the Diaspora."

THE ORTHODOX cannot have it all their way. When Europe emerged from the Middle Ages and theocracy was succeeded by liberalism, the life of the Jewish people was "boosted by the blending of European culture with deep-rooted Judaism."

"I do not see my Judaism as inferior to that of the Orthodox. On the contrary, while they have in my opinion inherited a fossilized non-developing creed, I have inherited the living culture which draws on all the sources of Judaism. I maintain that I have as much right as the previous generations to renew, change, add and subtract - as they so courageously did through the ages."

This living Judaism, comprising both biblical ideas and the concepts of love, truth and justice which derive from them, were part of every Jew's intellectual baggage. "We in Hashomer Hatzair (the left-wing Zionist movement) were so secure in our Jewishness, and the Jewishness of our education was so self-evident that we saw no need to teach Judaism, just as there is no need to teach a man to breathe."

"Socialism must be taught and communal living and the Bible too. But the special connection to Judaism? This did not have to be taught because it was built-in."

The biblical connection is alive in Israel to this day, Zionism is embedded in Judaism's most ancient traditions. "Each generation is enjoined by the Hagada to see itself as if they had left Egypt. The truth is that we did come out of Egypt (that is, the Exile). Our generation does not pretend that it discarded the Egyptian bondage, we really made the journey. It was a new Exodus, and I don't think it was less grand than the first Exodus."

Hazan's faith is strong. "We used to think that Zionism would be realized through the liquidation of the Diaspora. Today I maintain that it will be realized because Israel has a powerful Diaspora by its side." But there is a condition: that "the issue of immigration continues to be central." The fact is, he says, that "one of the forces which most preserves the Jewishness of the Diaspora is immigration to Israel."

Hazan is a self-confessed optimist, seeing a silver lining on every cloud. He finds a positive side even to yerida (emigration). "At this moment there is a population of 300,000 Israelis in the U.S. who may become one of the most influential factors in preserving the Diaspora from disintegration. They maintain the bridge with Israel - and some of them return."

He concludes: "I believe that the State of Israel should invest enormous resources in strengthening the Diaspora. It should endeavour to draw a large immigration from a strong Diaspora rather than, as in the old theory, from one that is crumbling."

"If 30,000 to 50,000 Jews from America come to settle here every

year it would be a complete revolution, changing both the nature of the Jewish nation forming in Israel and the nature of the American Diaspora."

UNLIKE Ben-Aharon and Hazan who graduated from Hashomer Hatzair, Elimelech Rimalt (education minister in Israel's first national unity government under Golda Meir) is a man of the moderate right. Yet he does not differ from them in the fervency of his Zionist convictions.

He believes that the gap separating Israel from the Diaspora is widening, and something must be done to close it. The comparison with ancient Babylon and Jerusalem is misleading, he says. "There was Jewish autonomy in Babylon, the community was ruled by an Exilarch, thought to be descended from the House of David."

"In America the Jewish entity is amorphous." Relations of individual Jews to Israel are positive partly because of the policy of the U.S. government is positive. But suppose a misunderstanding emerged between the two powers over a grave issue. Would an American Jewish dignitary express an opinion contrary to his own government's declared views? He would most likely go along with the American consensus, not the Israeli one.

Rimalt recommends that the relation between Israel and the Diaspora be institutionalized. "Needed is a sort of permanent arrangement whereby people from both Israel and the Diaspora, who are concerned with the future of Judaism and the Jewish people, should be elected every two or three years." They would meet at intervals to discuss issues like state and religion, religious pluralism and the like.

What about the World Zionist Organization? Does it not meet the bill? He is of one mind on that with Ben-Aharon. "The WZO is an elaborate structure yet there exists no Zionist movement. It is a pity but we shall have to learn to live without one."

"The Zionist edifice, encrusted with its routines and officials, repels young Jews. If anything it distances them from Israel. We have to find people who are interested in Israel, who identify with it, and build with them something new."

"Anyone wanting his descendants to stay Jewish has to make aliyah. But the inflow will not materialize if we send emissaries to the U.S. who themselves become yordim (emigrants). In the days of ancient Babylon, there was immigration to Eretz-Israel. Hillel came from Babylon and so did the families of the Nes'im."

RIMALT recognizes that the institutionalization of Orthodoxy presents a problem. Nevertheless, he does not favour a separation of synagogue and state. "There would be riots," he warns. Demagogic parties, religious and secular, would take advantage of the situation. On the other hand he opposes the existence of a state-appointed chief rabbinate, which "has no basis in Halacha. It is a foreign holdover from the days of the Christian administration that ruled before," he says.

He is against religious coercion. The Jewish heritage is basically ethical. "This I could not say to Professor Yeshayahu Leibowitz because he claims that religion has

nothing to do with human morals, and that a religious Jew merely does among religious youth after the Six Day War, and the Lebanon War played a part in it too. The trend is away from democracy towards racism. "What is democracy? The will of the people. And which is stronger, the will of the people or the will of God?"

"For three or four years now, the settlers (in the occupied areas) have been saying that in a place where God's laws are kept, the laws of the Knesset are without value. The laws of the government are as null and void as the dust of the earth."

Rimalt is against regimentation. In his view, the Bible is open to interpretation. "Not everybody has to find the same thing in it. There is no need for uniformity. But whoever wants to find ethical standards and principles of social justice will discover them in the Bible."

"Down through the post-biblical generations," he adds, "Judaism generated cultural values and patterns of thought, creating a powerful religious literature stretching from the Mishna to Hassidism. And perhaps something similar is being created even in our own time."

How then is Israel to be put on the right track? "We need a constitution. It should enshrine democratic values, protecting them against the whims of the electorate - who might decide one day that Israel should be Communist or Fascist or a secular state under Yasser Arafat."

"A system of government that is incapable of defending itself will disappear much faster than its supporters think."

Second, there should be electoral reform to free the Knesset from small interest groups. Third, factual issues involving matters of the highest importance should be settled by referendum.

All this would help eliminate the extremist fringe. "There is something catching," he notes, "in the atmosphere of chauvinistic, neo-clerical radicalism. In addition to Herut, which is one radical party, we now have several others - Te'anya, Morasha, Rabbi Kahane. There is radicalization on both the Arab and the Israeli sides."

"The don't-give-an-inch attitude of both Jews and Arabs is a grave obstacle to peace," says Rimalt.

FORMER Knesset member Moshe Umma, one of the founders of the Religious Kibbutz Movement and a member of Kibbutz Sde Eliyahu, states: "Whoever claims that the democratic idea is not a Jewish idea doesn't know what he is talking about. The vision of democracy is part of the fundamental self-conception of Judaism."

Like Rimalt, Umma favours the enactment of a constitution. "The topic was discussed in the first Knesset. This is one of the instances in which I realized that the difference between our party (Agudat Mizrahi), now the NRP and Agudat Israel was so basic that it made it impossible for us to function in one framework."

"Agudat Israel was opposed to a constitution on the ground that the Torah is the constitution. This is absurd. In the Torah there are many things which ought to be part of a constitution, but the Torah does not tell us how to run the Knesset, the police, etc."

The central question is how to develop a relationship with the Jewish past which should be comprehensive rather than selective. The Jewish people are 3,000 years old, and we cannot accept the validity of certain periods while rejecting that of others.

"If we want to be part of a continuity we must say: this is the Jewish people for good or ill. We shall contribute to its survival not by negating one element and preferring another. We must determine our way of living in the light of all that happened to the Jewish people in the past."

Is that not being done? According to Umma a large part of the community, especially the religious community, has been moving away from its sources. "People forget that the Halacha is a living factor which has to solve problems as they arise among the people. When the position gains acceptance that Halacha has not changed and that there is nothing in it to change, this in my view constitutes a serious deviation."

what God commands him to do. Messianic extremism started on "that the period of stagnation began in a spirit of self-defence at the beginning of the Emancipation, out of a fear that everything would be swept away and destroyed. Many thought that they must preserve what existed no matter what. In my opinion we cannot go on like this."

"It is impossible to come to an arrangement regarding religious tolerance unless a *modus vivendi* based on the recognition of the existence of different camps, is found."

As an observant person, how does Umma view religious tolerance? He stresses: "It does not mean: 'What you like, it doesn't interest me.' That kind of minimal tolerance, designed simply to let people live together, is not enough."

"I believe in a broader kind of tolerance, allowing us to maintain the other. I relate with respect and understanding to your position and search for a shared path."

Tolerance alone is not enough, dialogue is necessary. "Until dialogue with Agudat Israel and those to the right of them is impossible. They believe that they possess the pure and only truth."

That in his view is not what democracy is all about. Democracy is working things out together. "When issues are clarified and elucidated, there is some chance of finding the right path to tolerance."

HE GOES on to talk of democracy. "We describe democracy as majority rule. That is incorrect: it is a distortion. Democracy is rule by the people, and the people include a majority and a minority. In a democracy, one is obligated to take the minority into account."

He is evidently influenced by the position of the observant sector as a minority within the electorate. But as a kibbutz member he also cherishes the spirit of collectivity and the duty to share, seeing these things as an important part of any democratic philosophy.

"In writing about democracy in the kibbutzim I have claimed that the most important values for kibbutz society are identification, responsibility and volunteering. The basis is the feeling of belonging and from this feeling stems involvement."

"I am talking about democracy in a small society like a kibbutz, but the values I mention hold true for every democracy, though when it comes to the wider society, other elements are involved. In a nation-wide representative or parliamentary system, the individual area of involvement is limited. But there as well, the feeling of belonging and volunteering are important for the survival of democracy."

The above philosophy determines his attitude towards the problem of relations with the Diaspora. First, inside Israel. Umma: "How do we create a common framework within which both religious and secular can live?"

"When the state was established, it was decided to maintain the status quo, but that was supposed to be a temporary arrangement until the subject could be considered fully and systematically. It never was."

"Many years ago I said let's ditch joint forces. Let's discuss thoroughly what must be done so that everyone can feel as satisfied as possible and can live together and be fulfilled together. It was not done and meanwhile there is strife."

Concerning the Diaspora, Umma also favours discussion and involvement. "The Diaspora must partner with us and we must be interested in their involvement."

"The Diaspora is responsible, we are, for the survival of the nation and of the state. It must make its voice heard regarding our problems."

"What we are doing here is not only our concern, it is also the concern of the entire Jewish people. Although we are the centre, it does not mean that something which is not the centre is less important."

The aim of the Jewish people in Israel, according to Moshe Umma, should be: to protect the country, develop it and improve it; to refrain from extremes and be tolerant; to preserve the unity of the Jewish people and to strengthen the connection with Jewish history.

and in the Beka'a." He said the Syrians have in the past been, and continue to be, helpful in helping obtain the release of the hostages.

Shultz said the U.S. would welcome any Syrian help. "Syria has played a constructive role in the past in some instances. So if they can be helpful, that would be most welcome."

But while the current betting in Washington is that all the talk of an Israeli-Syrian war looming just ahead is probably exaggerated, the Americans are not taking any chances. The Reagan administration does not want such a war to break out.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said on Wednesday that the Syrian government "does remain engaged in the efforts to obtain the release of the hostages and they continue to make an effort in this respect. The Syrian government obviously has an influence in this matter, given its position in Lebanon."

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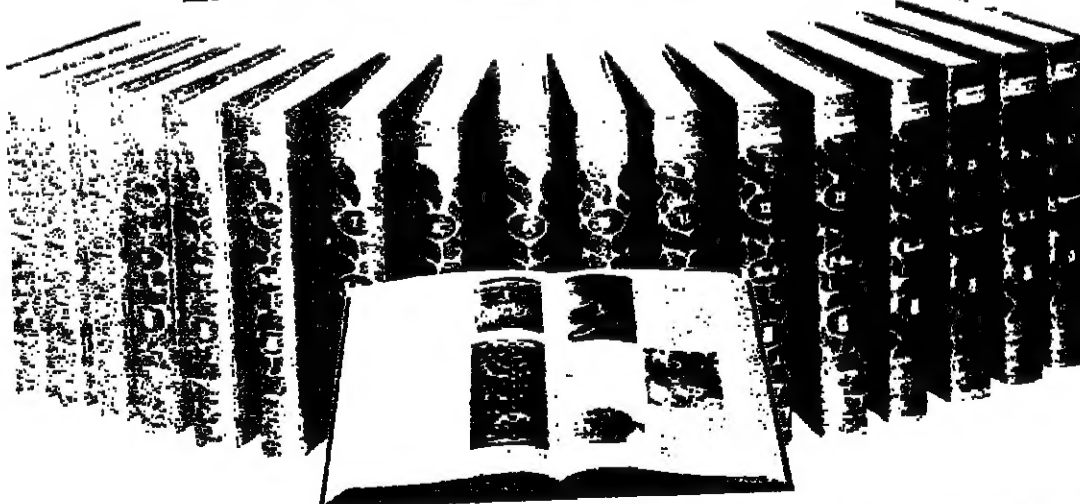
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SYRIAN BORDER TENSION

(Continued from Page One)

A full-scale Israeli military mobilization, the American officials say, would seriously upset Israel's economic recovery programme. With civilians going to their battle units on the front, the national economy would suffer. Exports would go down. To a certain extent, Israel is still paying the bills for the 1973 war and its losses.

If left with no alternative, they say, Israel would, of course, have to fight and win. But in the process it would also lose.

Because Israeli leaders themselves understand this fundamental fact of life, the Americans are hard pressed to understand why Rabin and other Israeli officials have given so much exposure to the Syrian connection with the El Al incident. The logical conclusion to such public blasts, they say, is an Israeli retaliatory strike. Israel is seen as painting itself into a corner. And that, they warn, could lead to an escalated

conflict - one that could get out of control.

Assad is widely seen in Washington as brutal and tough, but also practical and savvy. The Washington Post, in an editorial, said that he is "consumed by the notion of striking at his various foes... President Assad lives in a world of violence. He practises it, and his own government has recently been the target of it - bombs went off in five Syrian cities last month, causing hundreds of casualties. There may be very few moments when defence and revenge are far from his thoughts. But he is a subtle operator, cruel to those who cross him but able to show a kindly face, as with Lt. Robert Goodman, when it is to his tactical advantage."

The Syrian leader is credited by U.S. officials with having taken some steps in the past few days to ease the tense situation with Israel, as for example, floating the idea that he is working quietly to win the release of the American and French hostages in Lebanon.

But whether or not Assad is actually doing so, of course, open to question. Still, the fact that he is even trying to project a more human and responsible image to the U.S. and the West following the embarrassing El Al fiasco in London is viewed by Washington as a signal that he does not plan to allow the tensions with Israel to get out of control.

"They're backing away from a war," an American official said of the Syrians. "That's why they're talking about trying to help the hostages."

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said on Wednesday that the Syrian government "does remain engaged in the efforts to obtain the release of the hostages and they continue to make an effort in this respect. The Syrian government obviously has an influence in this matter, given its position in Lebanon."

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NEVER A dull moment in this land of ours, and if things threaten to get boring, we can always rely on our leaders to liven things up. Over the past fortnight, we've been hearing from senior ministers like Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin what sounded like warnings of an impending threat from Syrian President Assad, compounded by some blunt amplification from Chief of General Staff Moshe (and-a-half) Levy. Some scary headlines on both sides of the Atlantic and some Middle East troop movements later, we now hear reassurances especially from Rabin on his return from the U.S. Just like Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman to complain at Sunday's Cabinet meeting about "exaggerated press headlines." Maybe he should rather aim his fire at the high-ranking sources behind the news stories? I was reminded by someone who should know of the impact of a rather tough speech about Syria in April 1967 by then Chief of Staff Yitzhak Rabin. I was also reminded of Rabin's speech on Independence Day that year when he assured the nation that "there will be no foreseeable war in the next ten years."

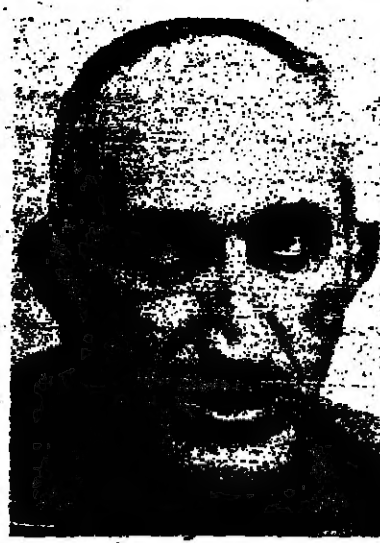
I HEARD from friendly New Yorkers of Rabin's successful American trip, and how well his discourse to small groups went down like the exclusive dinner party given by top Manhattan political bosses and Los Angeles Times correspondent Larry Wymouth.

It appears that historian Prof. Shmuel Ettinger has set some kind of ball rolling by his "open letter" to the Likud urging they forget the rotation and let Peres stay out the full government term. Ettinger urged the Likud to appreciate that under Peres internal unity has improved and Israel's international position has become enhanced. He may not have much difficulty persuading Deputy Premier David Levy and Trade and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon not to allow Vice-Premier Shimon Peres to leave the Foreign Ministry, if for other reasons.

Whatever the outcome of the em-



Yitzhak Rabin (Andre Brutzmann)



Moshe Levy



Clint Eastwood



Yves Montand

Blowing hot and cold

PUBLIC FACES/Mark Segal

...ent professor's plea. Weizman and his fellow Yahadniks aren't taking any chances. Someone saw fit to publicize the contents of a letter sent by Weizman to Peres recording the latter's oral commitment that after rotation, Weizman and his boys will move to the foreign ministry with Peres. Weizman — so it was said — would become the Israel version of Egyptian Minister-of-State Butrus Gali, probably deputy foreign minister in our terms. The document contained Weizman's demand to have PM's Office director-general Avraham (Abraham) Tamir and deputy director-general Arye Shumer get the same jobs at the foreign ministry. It looks as if Ezer is applying his old air force pre-emptive strike tactics to politics.

INCIDENTALLY I gather that Peres is off to America twice in the coming month. First on a three day flying trip to New York to be the main speaker at the assembly marking David Ben-Gurion's centenary. President Ronald Reagan has agreed to serve as honorary president of the U.S. anniversary committee. Later in June Peres will fly across the

Atlantic again, this time his destination will be Lima to attend a Socialist International summit. He will stop over in Miami to address various Jewish groups including a gathering of prominent South American businessmen chaired by Benno Glaser, chairman of the Clal board. He is co-chairman of the Task Force's Latin American division with Aharon Dovrat, who is Clal president. Another official Israeli speaker there will be Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'acobi.

Ya'acobi has lately been touring the West Bank accompanied by Tal Aluf Ephraim Sadeh, head of its civilian administration, meeting prominent local Arabs and Jewish settlers. He reported finding there a population of some 60,000 Jews — with 3,000 in the Jordan Rift and 7,000 in Ma'aleh Adumim. Of the 50,000 in Judea and Samaria, he reported that 10,000 settled there in the past two years, while development towns lost about 3,000 resi-

dents. He again challenged the Likud claims, especially of Deputy Premier Levy that development of the West Bank was not at the development town's expense. Likud-controlled economic ministries now channelled \$140 million via their budgets to Judea and Samaria, he said, arguing, "How can Levy claim there is no conflict?"

I met Ya'acobi in the lobby of Dan Tel Aviv hotel which was full of hopeful Labour politicians, like IEC union boss Yoram Oberkovitch lobbying for their friends' election to Labour's central committee. I'm told that apart from Ya'acobi, Health Minister Mordechai Gur and Energy Minister Moshe Shaleh are deeply interested in packing their men into the centre, to afford them a better launching pad in the post-Peres era.

As I left, United Mizrahi Bank chairman Aharon Meir came to see Ya'acobi on another kind of lobbying mission I assume. Justice

Moshe Bejski's commission's strictures on the conduct of Discount Bank chairman Raphael Recanati during the bank share crisis have revived the family feud, with estranged eldest brother Harry, 67, sniping at Raphael from his London home. They have not talked for 15 years. Harry claims that Raphael should compensate shareholders from his personal fortune which he put at \$400 million. Inquiry elicited conflicting figures from \$100m. to \$300m., but then what's a couple of hundred million between unfriendly relatives? The middle brother, the late Leon, was Raphael's predecessor as chairman, while the youngest, Ya'acov, a Haifa resident, is involved in shipping.

Like so many American tourists, American members of the Israel Museum international board stayed away from its meeting, bringing doughty New York Jewish leader Jack Weiler (there for the Bezalel Academy celebrations) to announce he will personally campaign to get American Jews to visit Israel now. Mayor Teddy Kollek has a novel tourist-boosting gimmick, he's invited the newly-elected mayor of

Carmel, CA. Clint Eastwood to Jerusalem.

Teddy's 75th birthday is due on May 27, and many celebrations are in the offing. He's got a novel way to mark the occasion — four days beforehand when he opens the Israel Festival, the 75-year-old "birthday boy" will be lowered from the roof of the Jerusalem Sherover Theatre by the fire-brigade pulley.

BRITAIN'S TOUGH Premier Margaret Thatcher can expect a warm welcome when she comes here later this month, no doubt braving her Foreign Office's objections to the first visit to Israel of a British head of government. She will be accompanied by a good friend, Lord Marcus Sieff. The Anglo-Jewish magnate told me how after Thatcher's first visit here when she was education secretary, Golda Meir told him "Thatcher is the strongest political leader I've ever met." When Sieff remarked: "Golda, you're a woman talking like that about another woman." Israel's 4th premier retorted "Marcus, you've known me for 30 years. How can you think of me in those terms?"

I met Sieff, who will be flying soon to London to return with Thatcher, at the Saturday morning concert put on by Tel Aviv University's Samuel Ruben Academy of Music, featuring such wunderkinder as 14-year-old pianist Shlomo Shemtov, at the Savoy home of Ora Baharav, who was thanked for her generosity by Academy Friends chairman Dolfie Elmer. Pity that a number of guests, including MKs, almost drowned out the music with their loud talk at the garden bar. Even Radas, the pretty 31-year-old daughter of Gad and Nela Ya'acobi was as good as gold.

Although singer-actor Yves Montand is coming to see his old friend Shimon Peres and stay in Savoyon with tycoon pal Jean Frydman, he has agreed at the Premier's behest to appear with Anatoly Shcharansky for Soviet Jewry at the Sultan's Pool in Jerusalem on June 3.

Protektzia is well and alive to judge the two-part TV programme devoted to Abba Ahimeir — I wonder whether a similar programme would

have been made about Haim Arlosoroff, but then he does not have one son Ya'acov Ahimeir as a top TV man or another son Yossi as Shmair's aide.

The Weizmann Institute has increased its professors' living quarters thanks to \$2.5m. (two and half) donated by Institute governor Steve Marcus, a Geneva financier in memory of his late parents, Adolf and Fani Marcus. Marcus's generosity (the family has already donated another five million) was evident from his lavish entertainment at the Tel Aviv Hilton hotel. His guests included Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel, Science Minister Gideon Patt and Deputy CGS Aluf Dan Shomron. Marcus has a colourful background. He was born in Egypt where his Romanian-born parents spent the 2nd World War. He was educated in Paris, holds a Brazilian passport and is married to a member of the Persian royal family.

THE Independence Day celebrations at Beit Hanassi have been truly special ever since the Herzogs moved in. They have lived up to the afternoon reception for diplomats, which has become quite stylish. One of the main adornments was a giant *halva* baked in the shape of a menorah; I was told by Mordechai Mandelsohn, major domo for 14 years at our most important residence, that the special loaf has been the annual contribution by the Lender family bakery. Unfortunately, none of the guests was sufficiently bold to actually take a taste. For the first time, instead of having the reception catered by a five-star Jerusalem hotel, the staff of Beit Hanassi decided to save the state money and, starting work at 6 a.m., prepared the dairy reception — cheeses, hors d'oeuvres and filled cream puffs — themselves.

Our Irish-born president created a bit of an Irish corner when he pulled together for a drink non-resident Irish Ambassador Charles Whelehan, the incoming commander of Unisec, Gen. William Callahan, and the Belfast-born defence attaché of the British Embassy, Col. Ronald McCrum.

JOHNNY DANIEL is a Zionist success story. The name given him when he was born 44 years ago in Cochín (in the modern Indian state of Kerala) was Yohanan, but throughout the moshav movement he is universally known as Johnny. He became its joint general secretary over a year ago, the first of his immigrant community to reach national prominence.

His family came on aliya in 1954 off a wave of Messianic fervour, overriding the opposition of the authorities, who believed that Cochín Jews were ridden with "incurable diseases."

"The origins of the community are still a mystery. Some ancient sources speak of the first Jews arriving there from Judea after the destruction of the Second Temple. Other sources refer to a second wave of immigrants from Yemen when Mohammed put non-believers to the sword. These two groups, Daniel says, became known within the caste system that developed as the "black Jews," in contrast to the "white Jews," who arrived from Europe during the Dutch and Portuguese periods of rule in the 16th century. "We are the black Jews," Daniel relates in an amused tone.

There are five moshavim composed solely of Cochín Jews. (Another seven are partly populated by Cochín, as are some urban centres — Askod, Rehovot and the Ramat Eliazim quarter of Rishon LeZion.) Daniel says they have succeeded in preserving their unique liturgical traditions. "Johnny's father, who had been a prosperous merchant by Cochín standards, found the transition to physical toil and a new language too much for him, and died in 1958, but by hard devotion to the Cochín immigrants became among the most successful moshavniks as, for example at Nevatim in the Lachish region. Johnny's moshav, Messilat Zion, which is based on poultry farming, has 75 families and a population of 300.

SUCCESS STORY

Johnny Daniel of Messilat Zion, a rising leader in the moshav movement, is the first of his immigrant community to reach national prominence. Mark Segal reports.

The 8,000-odd Cochín Jews who settled in Israel have maintained a fairly cohesive communal life and hardly any of them have left Israel. Unlike the Bene Israel immigrants from Bombay, who had trouble with the rabbinate at the time, with quite a number leaving the country, says Johnny, "we were a most obedient group of immigrants, never challenging the rabbinate's word. We were also lucky that a group of our youth had immigrated here earlier and were sufficiently integrated to be assigned by the Jewish Agency to help absorb us."

LOVA ELIAV, in his report on the settlement of the Lachish region, writes of the Cochín immigrants' devotion to their children's education even at great cost to themselves. Johnny's family was no exception, and after he completed his army service in a Nahal unit, he studied at the Hebrew University's faculty of agriculture in Rehovot. After graduating in 1967, he went to work for the Ministry of Agriculture as a farm planning expert.

In 1970 he became active in the leadership of the Jerusalem region of

the moshavim, and also found himself drawn into Labour Party activity. Four years later he was elected manager of the Jerusalem region's purchasing organization. By 1983, his leadership and organizational qualities and his level-headed approach had won him recognition throughout his movement, resulting in his election as national secretary of the moshavim purchasing organizations. In 1985 he was summoned to his movement's top job in what is recognized as a rescue mission.

Johnny's election has been seen as part of a near-revolution in the movement's affairs. As is customary, Daniel was picked on behalf of the 190 moshavim built since 1950, while the 60 veteran moshavim sent as their joint general secretary Gedalia Gil of Kfar Vitkin.

This is the first time the veterans have not been represented by someone from the Emek Nahal, the first moshav, has provided much of the movement leadership. Moshe Dayan's father Shmuel, was among the first office-holders, while his cousin Amos Hadar (brother of Minister without Portfolio Yigal Hurwitz) was Gil's immediate pre-

decessor. A long-serving general secretary was the late Uzi Feinerman of Kfar Yehezkel, another veteran Emek moshav.

The veteran moshavim have become our landed gentry, and number their sons among our more famous generals, including Dayan, Ariel Sharon, Rafael Eitan, Israel Tal and Moshe Peled. There are four moshav-born ministers in the present government — Nahalal's Arye Nehemkin, a former moshav movement secretary; Sharon of Kfar Malal, Hurwitz of Beer Tuvia, and Kfar Vitkin-born Gad Ya'acobi.

When Nehemkin ran the moshav movement, his immigrant partner was Aharon Uzan, who eventually left to join the cabinet. Uzan was part of the immigrant leadership formed by the late Avraham Zilberberg of Beit Elazar, who challenged Nahalal's dominance by bringing forward new men from the new moshavniks. They included Ben Zion Halfon and Yehezkel Zakai. Zilberberg raised up an even younger group now coming into national prominence — including Johnny Daniel, Nissim Zevili, co-chairman of the World Zionist Orga-



(Hannah Gurliana)

thing. But when it came to the crunch, they couldn't cope."

He sees as prime sources of the trouble the Likud's abandonment of agricultural planning from 1977 onwards, and the inflationary tide that gathered speed in the ensuing years. On top of which priority in government allocations shifted to Judea and Samaria.

"Debts began to mount with unrealistic interest rates," he said. "As you know, those who have money profit from inflation. But those who have debts sink even deeper."

When I asked about the total debt of the moshavim, Daniel mentioned the sum of \$800 million, of which half was required as an immediate rescue measure.

Moshavim in the Golan and the Jordan Rift were hit especially hard — because the authorities had not kept their word about budgets, funneling the money "drop by drop," obliging the farmers to take high interest loans. "The budgets went to Judea and Samaria, among other destinations," he remarked, but agreed that the village organizations lacked suitable management talent in times of raging inflation.

"That I concede, but things would not have reached the critical pass we witnessed with the demonstration of those desperate moshavniks had the government channelled the money at the time and in the amounts it was committed to."

Asked whether he had been

chosen for a rescue mission, Johnny replied with a smile, "I haven't come as any saviour, but only to be of assistance. We're faced with serious problems. There's a real danger of moshavim breaking up over social and economic difficulties."

WEREN'T THERE now too many farmers in Israel? Johnny Daniel agreed that as things stand, the population of moshavim and kibbutzim could not earn their livelihood from farming alone, a conclusion the kibbutzim had drawn long ago. For the moshavim the situation was more complicated because of their social organization, especially when it came to industry. But he envisaged solutions through cottage industries and possibly industries run by a number of moshavim.

On the eve of Independence Day, was he optimistic about the future of one of the great Zionist creations?

"Yes, I am optimistic. We have a very pleasant way of life. True, we find ourselves in a crisis, but we can and must overcome it. We have to face up to our failure and learn our lesson. But we need emergency state aid to help us cope with our debt burden."

"We must accept cuts in our living standards," he said, "for we must learn to live within our means from now on. I expect that a number of moshavim — 15 at the most — will cease to exist as co-operative farming societies, but we shall overcome."

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The Ahimeir affair: A television whitewash

TELEREVIEW / Philip Gillon

Production fails to paint accurate historical portrait

IT COULD NOT have been easy to produce the two-part drama *After the Love—After the Hate* about Abba Ahimeir, the extremist leader of the Revisionists in Palestine in the Thirties, who was charged with masterminding the assassination of Chaim Arlosoroff, and was then acquitted.

One of the most extraordinary actions of Prime Minister Menachem Begin was to push through the appointment of a judicial commission to investigate the murder that took place half a century ago. The commission was extremely zealous, and unearthed an amazing amount of evidence, considering that most of the leading characters were long since dead.

They confirmed the decision of the appellate court in 1934 that Ahimeir, Avraham Stavsky and Zvi Rosenblatt had not been guilty of the murder.

After these prolonged hearings of the commission, in which nobody was interested, the memory of Arlosoroff survives today only in the name of main streets in almost every town.

Yaron London, who both narrated and sort of acted Ahimeir, did his valiant best to infuse some melodrama into the show by declaiming Ahimeir's words eloquently against the backdrop of a variety of striking settings: the Tel Aviv beach, where the murder took place; the Jerusalem court, where he sat like a lawyer delivering his peroration; the jails in Jaffa and the Russian compound in Jerusalem, the latter scene including the death cell and the hangman's rope.

But, as I have indicated, it was all rather like the remains of yesterday's roast refashed as today's Hungarian goulash.

SO MUCH for the case. There remained the portrayal of Ahimeir, as a man, and as a political thinker and leader. Here there was an inhibiting factor making it virtually impossible to be critical, or even objective.

So many people connected with Ahimeir—including his son Ya'acov, one of the best and deservedly most popular of our television commentators—are still alive, and could so easily be hurt, that it was hardly possible to present the dead man as a villain.

Nobody cared enough about historical accuracy to bother about the portrait being subjective and over-kind to a man who worshipped fasc-

ism, believed in dictatorship and the right to kill ruthlessly, and who introduced so much poison into the life of the Yishuv.

He preached a Bismarckian doctrine that the Jewish state should be built, not by democratic means, but by blood and iron.

Ya'acov delivered a passionate plea for his father not to be judged only by the period in his life in which he was enthusiastic about dictators. After all, Ya'acov claimed, nobody denied the late Dr. Moshe Sneh his achievements in the Hagana, despite the fact that later he became a communist. Nor was Ya'acov Hazan judged only by the period when he thought that Soviet Russia under Stalin was a workers' utopia. Why should Abba Ahimeir not receive similar posthumous charity?

It was a persuasive argument, particularly as he went on to describe Ahimeir in the most loving terms as a kind and affectionate father, with an excellent sense of humour, treating the children of his second marriage very well—although the daughter of his first marriage had to be sent to be raised by an aunt and uncle in Degania.

It was genuinely touching, although I was reminded of the Gilbert and Sullivan song, "When a felon's not engaged in his employment or maturing his felonious little plans, his capacity for innocent enjoyment is just as great as any honest man's." Or, to be more modern, there was that serial about the Mafia, *The Godfather*, in which the monsters were portrayed as rather lovable, although they did have their little vices, like murdering people.

Furthermore, Ahimeir suffered so much during his lifetime that one's first thought is that he is surely entitled to have a coat of whitewash poured over his memory by Israel Television—so the studio must have thought. He was turned down by Jabotinsky, who declined without thanks the role of being a dictator à la Mussolini. Ahimeir's god.

After the state was established, Begin made it clear that there could be no place for him in Herut's upper echelons, and no seat in the Knesset. The university—even Bar-Ilan—refused to employ him.

Although acquitted on the charge of being party to the murder, he had been imprisoned by the British for leading a treasonable conspiracy,



Menachem Begin pushed through a judicial commission to study the murder—Abba Ahimeir, shown with his wife Sonia and sons Ya'acov, left, and Yossi—was acquitted of responsibility for the killing.

and his experience in jail soured him for any kind of public life, so he never again became a guru for fanatical right-wingers.

He thought the world continued to point a finger at him as a murderer, despite his acquittal. He ended his days working quietly for the Hebrew Encyclopedia. One of his former disciples said contemptuously that he became a mere journalist, instead of being an oracle. Could one sink any lower?

So, at first sight, I thought that we should let it lie at that. But there is still a nagging doubt whether we should allow television to reshape history. If I remember correctly, in *Heritage*, the Abba Eban series about the Jews' contribution to civilization, they were reluctantly compelled to drop Abraham, for reasons of space and budget. If our history can survive without Abraham, ITV may contend, surely it can absorb a whitewashed Abba Ahimeir?

The trouble is that the pernicious doctrines that he advocated have survived him. It may be unfair to ascribe these evils directly to Ahimeir, but we certainly cannot endorse having his views presented on television as rather amiable and temporary foibles and eccentricities of an essentially lovable man.

I accept that he was a good husband and father, with a sense of humour and other attractive traits. But the doctrines he preached were evil, and Israel Television should have said this loud, strong and clear.

LAST WEEK I protested about the inability of Israel Television to go ahead with the broadcasting of the English soccer cup final, because the Israel Football Association had objected that the telecast might ruin the gates at the local league matches.

After I wrote these words, the objection was withdrawn, the chairman of the IFA admitting that he realized that his only achievement would be to make all Israelis switch their TVs to Jordan and Cairo. So history was made. We got the telecast, complete with Hebrew commentary. And what a great match it was!

It strikes me that two silent revolutions took place last week. The first was that "they"—i.e. the people on high who run the lives of our humble folk—have noticed at last that Israelis turn to Arab stations when they are let down by Israel Television, and that this is not necessarily a good thing.

Even more important, however, is the fact that at long last we were

given an entertainment programme on a Saturday. Such a development is unprecedented, if my memory serves me right.

Ever since the High Court—bless it—threw out Golda Meir's attempt, when she was prime minister, to force the Israel Broadcasting Authority to reverse its ruling allowing Sabbath telecasting, we have had television on Friday nights. So why can't we have it on Saturdays?

We may as well be hung for sheep instead of lambs. Interior Minister Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz will no doubt warn us that watching TV on Saturday will bring down all kinds of catastrophes on our heads, but I for one am prepared to run the risk.

An Orthodox viewer has pleaded with me to ask Television House to show Oscar-winning movies on other nights as well as Friday nights. They did do something about *The A-Team* for Orthodox children, so perhaps they will help their elders as well.

THE HOURS and hours of viewing that began on Tuesday at 8 p.m. and went on, with interruptions of a few hours here and there, till after midnight on Independence Day, were so enjoyable that I found myself

wondering why programmes cannot always be like those we had.

Between now and end of the year, according to my calculations, we only have three more days of mourning—Tisha Be'Av, the Day of Atonement and Rotation Day—so I hope that Israel Television, inspired by this success, will seek to amuse us rather than to flay us with whips and scorpions, as they generally do.

Some of the vignettes by our comedians will live long in our memories. Tuvia Tsafir and Rivka Michaeli, lighting beacons to the greater glory of Israel, were wonderful, particularly Tuvia as the zealot torching the Egged bus shelter and dreaming of burning a Mormon in the coming year. Then there was the mighty classical Zionist oration of Shlomo Chen to his parents, in which he explains with great passion why he must join the Third Yehuda and go home to the Gola, however great the hardships he will have to endure in America. And Shlomo Bar Abba's monologue with an apple in the Kupa Holim clinic was pure gold.

Added to these was a repeat of Tuvia's immortal rendition of our leaders singing *One People*. How he manages to make his eyes change from the gentle sympathetic depths

of those of Shimon Peres to the malevolent, protruding popes of Arik Sharon is beyond mortal comprehension.

The scenes I have mentioned belong with the Bible Quiz routine of Arik Einstein and Uri Zohar, before the latter fell into grace, as being among our great national achievements. Israel has produced its own brand of unique humour, as remarkable as the famous Jewish humour of the ghettos. It is a thousand pities that we get so little of it on Israel Television. I noted that Mordchai Kirschbaum was responsible for this show. I hope that this is a sign that he is coming back to do shows like *Cleaning the Head* on a regular basis.

THEN there was Yaffa Yarkoni, Amos Ettinger, wept doggedly through with his adolescent practical joke of catching his victim by surprise, by keeping her to ignorance of what was going to happen to her, and Yaffa played along with it with typical style. She radiated the love of life that is her dominant characteristic, and that distinguishes her from the walling or screeching pop singers we hear all too often. I remember the few moments when she was not on stage, as when, for some inexplicable reason, we had the Northern Command group singing with another woman, while Yaffa sat on the sidelines.

About Yaffa I can only repeat with reverence Enoch Baer's tribute to Cleopatra: "Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety."

Our cup of mirth was filled to overflowing when the programme ended with *Yes, Minister*. I think it was a repeat, or perhaps we saw it before on Jordan, but this did not matter. Scene after scene was perfect. I wish that our politics were run in a similar civilized fashion. Let us hope that this is the prelude to our getting the whole series of *Yes, Prime Minister*.

The telecast from Mount Herzl was most inspiring. It was a stroke of genius to make the theme our democratic values. We heard some fine speeches from the president, the premier and the speaker of the Knesset. How sad it is that the era of sense, sanity and moderation will end in a few months, to be replaced by passion, hate and hysteria.

To strike one churchful note, Israeli fireworks are feeble, consisting of only a few rockets. Why can't we have glorious set pieces? They should have over the fireworks to the Chinese and Vietnamese, who have transformed the Chinese New Year into a festival of fire.

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Jerusalem remiss in failing to investigate Waldheim

ARYENAOR

THE Kurt Waldheim affair has brought to public attention one of Israel's most conspicuous failures since its establishment, at least since 1960: its failure to hunt Nazi criminals.

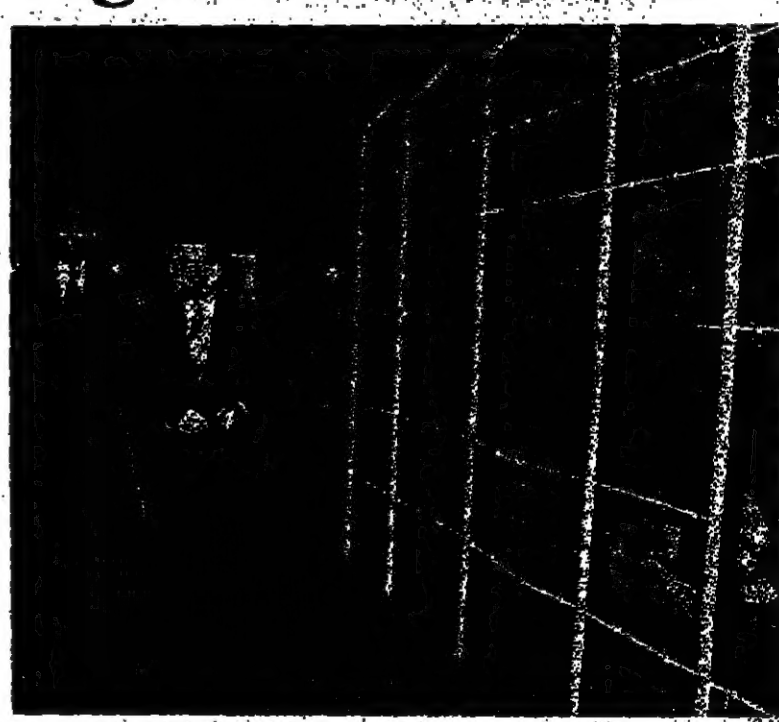
Former Wehrmacht officer Kurt Waldheim, whose doctoral thesis praised the ideas of an anti-Semitic German diplomat and thinker who had sympathetically anticipated in the 19th century the Anschluss of Austria and the establishment of a new, united, 1,000 year-long German Reich during which Jewish rights were to be cancelled, was elected and served for 10 years as secretary-general of the United Nations—an organization whose purpose was to prevent a resurgence of Nazism. This raises several difficult questions about the policy of this country and its agencies' operational functioning with regard to Nazi war criminals.

It is inconceivable that Israel knew about Waldheim's part in those dark years and kept silent. But no bell rang in Jerusalem when a former Wehrmacht officer became a candidate for the post of UN secretary-general. No investigation was conducted—no attempt made to collect information about the candidate and his war record.

Even at that time, it was no secret that Waldheim had served as a German army officer during the war. Nevertheless, Israel was silent and passive. Why? Did we take Waldheim's word that he had "only" carried out his duty, without carefully investigating the nature of that duty?

THE QUESTION becomes more complicated when taking into consideration the way Waldheim exercised his duties as UN secretary-general. Why did no one pay attention to his background when the organization he administratively headed compared Zionism to racism? Why even at that time of propaganda warfare, did Jerusalem express no interest in a serious, professional investigation of Waldheim's past? Could one think of a better argument against the UN approach to Israel and Zionism than having a former Nazi at the top of that organization?

Nevertheless, Jerusalem was silent. Why? More puzzling, the State of Israel with its superior intelligence network and greater resources, has always been in a better position to conduct investigations than the World Jewish Congress. Everything recently uncovered by the WJC could and should have been discovered earlier by Israeli authorized agencies. The State of Israel was a member of the international body



Former secretary-general at the UN Kurt Waldheim is shown during his 1973 visit to Yad Vashem. With him is Gideon Hansner, the attorney-general who prosecuted Adolf Eichmann. (AP)

which employed Waldheim, and the government of Israel had a legitimate right to be interested in his past. Nevertheless, Jerusalem continued to keep quiet until after the WJC incriminated him. Why?

PERHAPS the answer to these questions could be found through analysing the issue from a broader perspective.

Ambassador Binyamin Netanyahu was surprised when he found that he was the first Israeli diplomat to enter the UN archives to look for information about Nazi war criminals. Since it joined the international organization in 1949, Israel has shown no interest in the archives and its files. No investigation was conducted there, and the Waldheim affair surfaced. Only this week, Yad Vashem's director-general was sent to UN headquarters in New York with a list of 2,000 suspects about whom there might be evidence in the archives. How can this be explained?

Perhaps the explanation was provided by former justice minister Shmuel Tamir. In a radio interview on Holocaust Day last year, Tamir said that with the exception of bringing Adolf Eichmann to justice in Jerusalem, Israel has not made enough of an effort in tracking down war criminals. Tamir concluded that Israel wanted that chapter of history closed with the Eichmann trial on the one hand and German reparations on the other. The voices raised recently in legal circles against the Demjanjuk trial on the grounds that there is no room for anti-Nazi trials after Eichmann tend to strengthen his argument. And indeed, with his

courtroom, Knesset and cabinet reputation, Tamir's remark cannot be ignored. Why has Israel failed in hunting Nazi war criminals? Is it a matter of operational dysfunctioning or a result of political approach, and if so, who took the decision, when and why?

FROM A JEWISH point of view, this question is fundamental. We cannot take revenge on the Nazis and their collaborators for the oceans of Jewish blood they shed. Proper revenge is beyond our power and, perhaps beyond human capacity. But still, we are obliged to do our utmost to hunt those criminals, regardless of the price. It is a shame, if mass murderers like Joseph Mengele or Walter Raulf and their wicked lives peacefully, and it is a shame if a "small cog" like Kurt Waldheim feels free enough to become first UN secretary-general and now Austrian presidential candidate, with a good chance of winning next month. No excuse can justify it.

The State of Israel has a moral obligation to bring Nazi criminals to justice. But time is running out. The Nazi generation is dying out. These are the last years to fulfil our duty. Top priority must be given to the hunt now. At least in their last days on earth, those Nazi criminals should be afraid of day and night and never dare return to public life. This is Israel's moral duty and should not be transferred to others, including the WJC. From every point of view—political, historical, operational and moral alike—the job is ours. We owe it to the victims on whose ashes the foundations of our independent state have been built.

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American exile

ON THE WEEKEND before Pesach, 400 young Jews from all over North America gathered in the main conference room of the Marriott La Guardia Hotel in New York to hear a keynote address by A.B. Yehoshua, novelist and polemicist. They were there as participants in the national conference of Telem — the Movement for Zionist Fulfillment, the non-partisan, autonomous aliya movement.

The Israeli writer delivered his well-known attack on the use by Diaspora Jews of the concept of "voluntary exile" as what he terms a "neurotic solution" to the question of Jewish identity. He concluded by saying: "Next week, when you are at your seder, tell those who are there who have no intention of considering aliya not to say, 'Leshana haba' biyerusshalayim' — Next year in Jerusalem," because as a Jew in Eretz Israel I find this offensive."

It is doubtful whether many of the listeners that night followed this advice. I myself did not, despite my presence at a second seder that offered a perfect opportunity, since among those present were the editors of *Commentary* and *Midstream*, Jewish affairs magazines that have evinced little genuine concern on the question of aliya.

The difficulty was the widening gap between the Zionist rhetoric of Israelis and the realities and priorities of the American-Jewish community. The sad truth is that despite a gigantic, wealthy, and influential Jewish-Zionist support structure in the U.S., a true Zionist movement — organizing a *garin* (core group) for a Galilee settlement; setting up Jew-

ish educational programmes; making arrangements for the individual aliya of members.

Some felt that this work was all that could be done, and rhetoric like Yehoshua's was counter-productive, that it would only alienate the non-believers even further from the Zionist viewpoint. However, a movement like Telem contains a built-in self-destruct mechanism with the aliya each year of its national leadership. Hence, rhetoric becomes a practical necessity for the attraction of new members.

After debate, it was decided that Telem people would march in the Soviet Jewry Solidarity parade on Fifth Avenue on May 11 carrying a banner that read, "American Jews are also in Exile — Let's Join Anatoly [Shcharansky] in Israel."

It will take more than one parade for such a message to get across. While I was in New York, my parents took me to see (with no sense of irony) a popular Broadway show called *The Golden Land*, a musical celebration in English and Yiddish of the American-Jewish experience. The show on Broadway will run much longer than the one on Fifth Avenue. But the participants in the Telem conference had decided that if their message was to get from the banquet room to their homes, it must first go through the streets. Yehoshua's message to them was not that Jews in the Galut should stop saying "Next year in Jerusalem," but that aliya should steadily deplete the ranks of those saying it.

The writer is a journalist who works for Telem.

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The writer is a journalist who works for Telem.



Jack D. Weiler

(Mel Fenson)

Giving it away

MELVIN FENSON

"YOU CAN call me any name under the sun. I'm not working for you. I'm not working for Ben-Gurion. I'm working for my people."

This was the testy response of Jack D. Weiler back in the early 1950s, when Golda Meir berated him and other American Jewish community federation leaders who had decided that giving "free money" to Israel was preferable to selling Bonds. Golda told him "anyone who is not involved in Bonds is a traitor to Israel."

"I was wrong then," admits Weiler. "I had my hands full then — I thought giving was better than loans to be repaid with interest."

Twenty-six years later, he was honored by Israel Bonds with the Golda Meir Award, a distinction he shares with AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, German labour and credit-union leader Walter Hesselbach, National Israel Bond Campaign chairman William Belzberg, Israel Bond International chairman Sam Rothberg, and a few others.

What makes Jack run? What makes this 82-year-old, cherubic, pink-cheeked, white-haired man spend his time giving away millions rather than hitting a golf ball on a putting green?

"I wonder myself," muses Weiler, one of ten children of a poor Hebrew teacher from a *shtetl* in the Ukraine, brought in steerage to the U.S. at the age of six. He recalls his entry into the field of Jewish philanthropy 45 years ago, when he made his first contribution, \$1,000, to the New York Jewish Federation. "I was never so excited by giving millions as I was by giving that \$1,000," he recalls. "It meant something to me."

WEILER BEGAN his serious involvement with Israel Bonds in 1953-54. He has also spread his bounty to the non-Jewish community. For example, he heads the Greater New York Realty Foundation, a project to grant financial assistance to indigent realtors.

Of his wealth, which he admits is nearly incalculable, he says, "it's not mine — I've got to give it away. Unless I'm giving it away, I feel I am doing nothing. And believe me, it's in the very high figures. I was the

lucky one in the family to amass what was way beyond my expectations."

The father of two children, grandfather of seven, and great-grandfather to six, he is particularly proud that his newest great-grandchild was born at the Jack D. Weiler Hospital of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York.

He came to Israel this time to lay the cornerstone of the Jack D. Weiler School of Architecture and Environmental Design of the Bezalel Art School at Mount Scopus — a project to which he has contributed \$1m. His total gifts to Bezalel are nearing \$2m.

WEILER IS international chairman of the Israel Bonds Presidents' Club, an honour society limited to purchasers of \$100,000 or more annually. He has received an honorary Ph.D. from Bar-Ilan University and an honorary doctorate in Humane Letters from Yeshiva University, is national treasurer of the United Israel Appeal, and chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee board and of the Einstein College of Medicine board of overseers.

He is particularly proud of the fact that Isaac Bashevis Singer dedicated his novel, *The Restlessness of a Rabbi's Son*, to him, and that the volume bearing the inscription has been placed in the rare-books collection at the Library of Congress.

During the early 1960s, he and a group of colleagues financed the construction of 12,000 apartments in Israel to provide housing for 30,000 new olim.

On the subject of tourism and terrorism, his simple answer is, "I am here — there is no more danger here than there was last year or the year before — much less danger, in fact. You can walk the streets here much more easily than you can in New York, and I mean that sincerely."

What of the future? "I hope to live long enough for the Bar Mitzva of my first great-grandson — then I'll ask for two more years for the next Bar Mitzva."

What of hobbies? "Philanthropy is my only hobby," he says firmly.

IN BRIEF

AT A MARTYRS and Heroes Remembrance Day ceremony in the Rotunda of the Capitol in Washington on May 6, attended by 800 members of Congress, Holocaust survivors and others, author Elie Wiesel, chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, awarded the first Eisenhower Liberation Medal to four men who were members of the U.S. armed forces that liberated the concentration camps in 1945: U.S. Army Chief of Staff John W. Wickham, General Lawton Collins, Lt.-Gen. William Quinn, and Senate majority leader Robert Dole (R-Kan.).

AT AN ISRAEL Independence Day celebration in New York, the World Zionist Organization-American Section honoured Max Fisher of Detroit, founding chairman of the Jewish Agency Board of Governors and architect of the reconstitution of the Jewish Agency for Israel, as "the pre-eminent leader of the American Jewish community." At the same occasion, "Israel Achievement Awards" were presented to sculptor George Segal, creator of the masterpiece *The Holocaust*, and Theodore Bikel, folk singer and star of stage, screen and television, and communal activist. Education and Culture Minister Yitzhak Navon addressed the celebration on David Ben-Gurion, launching the "Ben-Gurion Centennial Year" in the U.S.

AS PART OF the Statue of Liberty Centennial celebration in the U.S. in July, when the restored statue and Ellis Island will be reopened to the

public, a "Medal of Liberty" will be awarded to 12 distinguished Americans who were born in other countries, including five Jews: composer Irving Berlin, born in Russia; former secretary of state Henry Kissinger (Germany); violinist Yitzhak Perlman (Israel); Dr. Albert Sabin, inventor of the oral polio vaccine and former president of the Weizmann Institute (Russia); and Elie Wiesel (Romania). The Council of Jewish Federations is conducting a nationwide "Jewish Campaign for Liberty" to help fund the restorations.

ASHDOD residents are benefiting from the Anita Mayer Recreational Centre, established through Project Renewal and the Jewish communities of Orange County, California; Phoenix, Arizona; and Las Vegas, Nevada, and dedicated recently while the Ashdod Cluster UJA mission was visiting Israel. The centre was made possible with the help of Edith Rachman, in memory of her sister Anita Mayer.

AN INSTITUTE of Audio-Visual Jewish History has been set up in Paris, to distribute films on Jewish themes and preserve old amateur films made by Jews or on Jewish subjects, the London *Jewish Chronicle* reports. In September, according to another *Chronicle* report, an inter-university institute for Jewish studies will begin to operate under a recently signed agreement between the presidents of six French Riviera universities, at premises provided by the municipalities of Aix-en-Provence and Marseille.

The new Zionism

Special to The Jerusalem Post BUSINESS and trade agreements worth over \$1 million were finalized between young American entrepreneurs and Israeli firms, following the United Jewish Appeal's second Young Leadership Economic Mission, which visited Israel recently. Further deals arising from that visit are expected to be closed in the coming months.

This kind of economic cooperation, "boosting Israel's economic self-sufficiency is the new kind of Zionism," according to Tim Cohen of Miami, Florida, Cohen — a member of Operation Independence Task Force, and president chief executive officer of the Genesis Development Group, Inc. — led both the first and second Economic Missions.

Members of the second mission included a venture capitalist, manufacturers of electronic and alternative-energy products, a corporate communications producer, a beverage distributor and an assistant to Virginia's state governor.

One of them was Steven Scheinberg, head of the San Diego hi-tech firm of Audre, Inc. Before leaving Israel, he signed a letter of intent to

buy \$500,000 worth of electronic cameras from the year-old Israeli Scangroup, Inc.

"We made the deal because both the quality of the product and terms of contract were better in Israel," said Scheinberg.

The mission programme, developed together with Israel's Ministry of Economic Planning and the Israeli Forum, had two primary objectives. One was to introduce young Jewish entrepreneurs to Israel — especially those not yet active in local UJA/Federation activities in the U.S. Second was to include both programme-supported programmes, and a high-level introduction to Israel's varied economic opportunities on the mission itinerary.

"The Young Leadership Economic Mission to Israel is, in fact, an intensive one-week business trip, during which participants can both enhance their own businesses while learning about Israel's social and human needs," Tim Cohen said. "We intend to increase the number of economic missions that visit Israel each year."

The Jewish World is edited by Moshe Kohn



Bolivia's stamp marking the 850th anniversary of Maimonides' birth.

Honouring the Rambam

HARVEY D. WOLINETZ

WHAT DO gatherings of 82 Jewish scientists in Moscow and 8,000 Hasidic Jews in a New York hotel have in common with such diverse countries as the republic of Guinea, the islands of Dominica, Grenada, Antigua and Barbuda, the South American republics of Argentina, Paraguay and Bolivia, the African nations of Lesotho and Sierra Leone, and Spain? The answer, in a word, is Maimonides-Rabbi Moshe ben Maimon, or Rambam, the acronym by which he is more commonly known in the Jewish world.

The Russian Jewish scientists came together to mark the 850th anniversary of Maimonides' birth. The New York Hasidic group also marked the anniversary, as well as the conclusion of a year-long study of his religious works. All the countries mentioned have recently issued stamps or used special pictorial cancellations to mark his birthday, as well as to note his accomplishments as a scientist, physician and philosopher.

Maimonides was born in Cordova, Spain. The Spanish commemoration of this event — generally understood to have taken place in 1135, though some scholars insist he was born in 1138 — came in a special pictorial cancellation used in December 1984 in Cordova. In addition to containing a picture of the Rambam, the cancellation notes the year and place of birth, his name in Spanish and his Hebrew signature. Spain had previously issued a stamp bearing his portrait in 1957 as part of a series on famous Spaniards. Guinea shows the Rambam at the entrance to the Jewish quarter of Cordova. The stamp depicts the Jews leaving —

which the Maimon family did in 1146, fleeing from Moslem oppression.

AFTER leaving Spain, settling in Morocco and again being forced to leave because of religious intolerance, the family visited Eretz Yisrael and finally settled in Egypt.

His talent as a physician is recognized by the Omnibus series marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and of one of its agencies, the World Health Organization. Each stamp of the participating countries — Sierra Leone, Dominica, Grenada and Grenada Grenadines — features a portrait of Maimonides and the year of his birth. The Sierra Leone stamp includes a facsimile of his Hebrew signature.

Lesotho, Antigua and Barbuda issued stamps featuring similar portraits of him. The Antigua and Barbuda stamps were issued in miniature sheets of nine stamps, and the surrounding selvedge notes the 850th anniversary, years and places of birth and death, and his attributes as a physician, philosopher, and scholar.

The South American contributions to date come from Argentina, with a pictorial postmark featuring a portrait of the Rambam; Bolivia's souvenir sheet, which describes him as physician, philosopher, and scientist; and Paraguay's souvenir sheet, which has a portrait of him along with a picture of Halley's Comet. Paraguay's stamp describes the Rambam as an astronomer, philosopher and scientist. Both souvenir sheets mark the Rambam's Spanish birth in 1135 and his death in Egypt in 1204.

Say most Germans: 'Jews are good neighbours'

W. STRUMINSKI

BONN. — Germans dislike Arabs more than they dislike Jews, and Austrians dislike Jews more than Germans do.

These are findings of a public-opinion survey published recently in the German weekly *Stern*.

Other findings are:

- In Germany anti-Semitism runs higher among older segments of the population than among the young.
- 22 per cent of Germans do not think that Jews are good neighbours, while 52 per cent think they are.
- 57 per cent think of Arabs as bad neighbours while only 24 per cent think Arabs are good neighbours.

In Austria, 30 per cent of those polled see Jews as bad neighbours, while 37 per cent think they are bad neighbours. As for Arabs, only 18 per cent of the Austrians think of them as good neighbours, while 58 per cent are convinced otherwise.

In the U.S., 7 per cent think of Jews as bad neighbours and 35 per cent think so of Arabs.

Only 11 per cent of the Germans think that a marriage between a German woman and a Jewish man is "problematic," while a full 62 per cent think so of a German-Arab marriage. Of the Germans, 25 per cent think that money is the most important thing for the Jews, while 41 per cent of the Austrians think so. Thirty-six per cent of Americans think so.

Among the Germans, 57 per cent reject a special German responsibility towards Israel and the Jews, being convinced that Israel should be treated like any other country. And exactly two thirds of the Germans demand an end to the discussion about their country's Nazi past, with a growing tendency among the old ones. Among those aged 16-25, 59 per cent think so, in comparison with 74 per cent among those older than 60 years.

On the other hand, 45 per cent of the Germans think that Jews are courageous, and 38 per cent think that the German culture would be poorer without the Jews.

BUT FEWER of the anti-Semitic letters reaching Jewish institutions in West Germany deny that the Holocaust occurred, though they continue to demand an end to the discussion of the Nazi period, according to Werner Nachmann, chairman of the Central Council of the Jews in Germany (CCJG).

Nachmann also said that there is no rise in anti-Semitism in Germany, but an increased readiness to make anti-Semitic remarks in public.

He said the CCJG is holding discussions with political parties, churches and trade unions on educational measures to deal with the image of the Jews in the eyes of German youth. Young Germans, he said, view the Jews mainly as victims of the Nazis, but are not aware of the 900 years of Jewish history in Germany.

הרבנות
תיקון
נתיבות שלום
התורה לתורה צדקת ושלום

Beit Midrash L'Shalom
Three weeks of evening Torah Study in Jerusalem
June 29 — July 16, 1986
22 Sivan — 10 Tamuz, 5746

Machon Hizkiahu
Director of the Beit Midrash: Dr. Michael Lerner
Instructors and courses —

In Hebrew:

Moshe Greenberg: Politics and Power in the Bible (Monday, Wednesday, 7-8:30 p.m.)
Moshe David Hen: Sovereignty and the Rule of the Hasmonean Kingdom (Monday, Wednesday, 7-8:30 p.m.)
Uriel Simon: The Bible as a Basis for Political Action (Sunday, Tuesday, 7-8:30 p.m.)
Aviezer Ravitzky: The Singularity of the Jewish People — the Holiness of Land (Monday, Wednesday, 8:45-10:15 p.m.)
Moshe Halberstam: The Ethical Sensitivities of the Rabbis (Sunday, Tuesday, 8:45-10:15 p.m.)

In English:

Michael Rosenak: Value Conflict and Moral Choice (Monday, Wednesday, 7-8:30 p.m.)
Beverly Gribetz: Bein Adam Le'Avnevo — Social Relations in the Talmud (Sunday, Tuesday, 7-8:30 p.m.)
Jeremy Milgrom: Jews and Non-Jews — Partnership, Tolerance and Exclusivity (Sunday, Tuesday, 8:45-10:15 a.m.)
Michael Lerner: Psychological and Political Strategies for Creating Peace (Monday, Wednesday, 8:45-10:15 a.m.)

Each course will meet twice a week, for a total of six sessions.

For further information, contact Beit Midrash L'Shalom, P.O.B. 4433, Jerusalem 91043, Tel. 02-699418/9.

התורה לתורה צדקת ושלום

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הכרזת מלכות

FEATURES

MEETING IN TIME

TORA TODAY / Pinhas Peli

HOLINESS IS TO be enacted in all three dimensions of reality: in time, space and the person. The source of the Holy in Judaism, though, beginning with the Bible and to this day, is only one: God Himself. He is referred to in rabbinic parlance as *hake-dosh baruch-hu*, "the Holy One, blessed-be-His." In His abundant grace, He invites us to share with Him in holiness, to bring out the divine, which is within our humanity. It is this ability of ours to encounter God in holiness that makes us human. If we are not more than human, if we do not touch godliness, we are less than human and are liable to forfeit the image of God imprinted on us by our creator.

The encounter between the divine and the human in all its three dimensions is the subject of the chapters of the book of holiness in Leviticus. We read about the divine-human encounter in the realm of the person, where God and human beings meet in the performance of the *mizva*, the commandment carried out while experiencing the fervent awareness of the presence of the commander. *Mizva* (from the root *zav*) means commandment, but it could also derive from the root *zav*, which forms the word *zavim*, meaning together-ness, communion. Every *mizva* brings us together with God the *Mezave*. Here lies, according to the modern Jewish philosopher, Franz Rosenzweig, the difference between *Gesetz* (law) and *Gebot* (commandment). One is followed because it is on the books; the other, because it is heard.

Communion with God is achieved in the holiness of the sacrificial worship, performed in the *ohel mo'ed*, the "tent of meeting," the tabernacle, the point in space where God and humans coexist with each other. In addition to *mizva* (person) and *sanctuary* (space) there is, of course, also the third dimension, first to be mentioned in the Bible, the dimension of time, about which we read in the detailed guidelines for a life of holiness.

"The Lord spoke to Moses, saying: Speak to the children of Israel and say to them: These are the

Lord's *mo'adim*, which you shall proclaim as 'sacred convocations'." (Leviticus 23:1-2). The list of all the holidays in the cycle of the year follows.

Mo'ed, in plural *mo'adim*, usually translated "appointed seasons" or "fixed times" means simply times of meeting, a fixed time for an appointment. Just as *ohel mo'ed* (Exodus 28:43; 30:20; 40:32; *et al.*) means "the tent of meeting" in space; *mo'adim*, or *mo'adei hashem*, means "times of meeting" in time. The word in the Bible describing the festivals means just that: set appointments, days taken out from the running mill of time, and chosen for special encounters.

The festivals in the Bible represent specific times within time, that are separate, different, special. We are enjoined to proclaim them "sacred convocations." The festivals are *this* holy days. Days when one encounters the Holy. Each of the festivals has its own unique character. Some of them are filled with joy and enjoyment, some of them, however, are simply playful days of fun and light-hearted festivities.

The Jewish festivals mark a celebration of time within time, in order to transcend the confines of ordinary time. They release humans from the strictures of the linear order of past-present-future, to confront the realm which is above and beyond this order. Instead of being ruled by time, the sanctification of the Sabbath and all other chosen times to become festivals gives humans the power to rule over time, to hold on forever to events and moments which occurred in time, but rose above it to transcend it.

The festivals enable us to touch eternity and be touched by it.

IT HAS BEEN suggested by cultural anthropologists that the way primordial man overcame the awesomeness of the monotonous continuum of space, as well as of time (see, e.g., Mircea Eliade, *The Sacred and the*

Profane) was by distinguishing and thus sanctifying certain landmarks within the endless continuum of both. As humans picked "holy" mountains and "holy" rivers, they also identified and earmarked certain "holy" days, like the day of the equinox, or of an eclipse.

Also as individuals we are wont to mark off outstanding "holy" or "special" days and places, as for instance, our birthdays and anniversaries, the place we first fell in love, the burial places of our dear ones.

The holy days in the Jewish calendar, as we celebrate them now, share some elements of the above "holy" days of humanity, both psychologically and mythologically, but are in essence totally different from them. They are indeed sometimes grounded in natural phenomenon or in nostalgic events of the past, but their purpose and meaning go far beyond those. While originating in the past, they now represent a vivid message for the present and the future. The message of the festivals embraces all of Judaism.

As a religion of ethical monotheism, Judaism, of course, possesses "principles of faith" and a code of ethics—but, if one were to point only to those two when asked "what is Judaism?" he would be wrong, or at least missing the complete answer. "The calendar," said the famous 19th century Jewish thinker, S.R. Hirsch, "is the catechism of Judaism." Faith and ethics in Judaism do not stand by themselves, but are expressed through life and it is the calendar which takes us through the year's Sabbaths and festivals to experience Jewish life and faith.

The calendar is not only a family picture-album recording page after page the main events in the history of Israel. It is also the depository of the eternal teachings of Israel and of its hopes for the future.

THE FESTIVALS did not emerge in one day in the form we know them

now, nor are they of a monolithic substance. They grew over many years and epochs and represent a multi-strata edifice, ranging from the mythological of the remote past to the existentially meaningful of our own day.

The festivals are focal points of collective memories, ideas and dreams. Glimpses of eternity communicated via temporal celebrations. As such they are grouped together in one category, that of the *mo'adim*, but they are far from duplicating each other in their practice or in the message which each one of them conveys.

"And the Lord spoke to Moses, saying: Speak to the children of Israel and say to them: These are the Lord's *mo'adim*, which you shall proclaim as 'sacred convocations'." They are the Lord's set appointments, but must be proclaimed by you. The task of turning God's *mo'adim* into "sacred convocations" is upon us.

The Jewish festivals are set according to the lunar calendar. The authority to decide when a new month begins rests solely with the court in Jerusalem. Thus Israel, not only God, decides when the festivals should take place. It is up to Israel to proclaim the festivals and fill them with relevant meaning.

"God in heaven" — say the rabbis in their picturesque language — "is sitting in the company of His court, saying: We must wait for the decision of the sages in Jerusalem to find out when the great Day of Atonement occurs." There is a difference between the Sabbath and the festivals. Sabbath was originally set by God. He was there first, waiting for humans to join Him. In the encounter between humans and God taking place during the *mo'adim*, the "times of meeting" within time, Man has to take the first step in setting up the appointment and proceed towards God, in defining the special meaning, historical and religious, associated, as it were, with each of the festivals.

The Torah portion for this week is Emor, Leviticus 21:1-24:23.

The lessons from Chernobyl

TEN DAYS after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, when the air over Europe was heavy with the fear of contamination, I had invited a few friends to my home in Bonn. Before we met, one of those invited told me on the phone: "Make milkshakes, and then rapidly changed her mind: 'Or rather, don't. One is not supposed to drink milk!'"

She was mistaken. The West German Commission for Protection from Radioactivity, which is a permanent body and was not created to deal with the Chernobyl crisis, had called upon the population not to change its routine way of life, or nearly so. Milk, the German authorities instructed, may be consumed, provided it had been processed by a dairy under permanent radioactivity control. Pregnant women and children, however, were advised, during the days of peak fallout, not to drink milk at all.

The political debate, in Germany and in other countries, about the future of nuclear energy will be fuelled by the Ukrainian reactor disaster for some time to come. The first two weeks of the Chernobyl panic provided ample evidence of how everyday life is changed by a nuclear disaster even in relatively remote and therefore less affected areas. This evidence may well prove to be decisive in the evaluation of the disaster as a whole.

Chernobyl added a new dimension to the lives of most Europeans. While the Ukraine was most affected on the physical level, the public consciousness was awakened in the open societies of Western Europe.

RADIOACTIVITY cannot be detected by the human senses, but West Germans were inundated by a flood of indirect evidence of its presence: news broadcasts prominently featured data on radioactivity in the air; there were official measures like the ban on food imports from Eastern Europe; medical recommendations included limitations on the marketing of milk, a ban on sales of fresh salad, the instruction not to walk in the rain or lie on the grass; and children were kept out of playgrounds, and public swimming pools

Wladimir Struminski / Post Bonn Correspondent



These models are dressed to handle any kind of fallout.

were closed, and so on. Panic-stricken citizens added unnecessary, or outright harmful, precautions of their own, like refraining completely from the consumption of milk, even the controlled kind, or of vegetables, even if imported from unaffected countries. Stocks of iodine pills were sold out, and hospitals reported cases of iodine poisoning. The very cautious would even remove their shoes upon coming home in order not to contaminate the carpets.

Television broadcasts brought into living rooms the pictures of vehicles from Eastern Europe undergoing checks, and if necessary decontaminated, at the West German border — that visual impression may have affected people more than the endless TV debates by experts on radioactivity.

The message to Europe was all too

clear for those who believed that for years the authorities had suppressed information about the dangers of nuclear energy. After all, there were supposed to be fail-safe mechanisms, and yet the reactor melt-down at Chernobyl was a fact, with all its consequences.

The Chernobyl disaster blew a hole not only in the roof of the Soviet power stations, but also in the psychological wall of defence people had built up against the risks of today's industrial society. Industrial civilization depends on our not thinking too much about traffic deaths as we start our cars, and forgetting the dying forests as we burn coal and oil, or about dying of cancer as nuclear power plants are relied upon to satisfy our growing energy needs.

THERE IS a theory that the suppression of emotions by the individual has a parallel phenomenon on the physical-industrial level. Higher chimneys are built at coal-burning power stations until it becomes clear that this is only a way to distribute the poisonous smoke over a larger area. Chemical plants install new filters, only to be left with the disposal problem of the dangerous waste collected. Such measures do reduce, or postpone, the ecological risks, but are not a means of removing them completely.

The same holds true, of course, of the operation of nuclear power plants. While it is true that stringent safety instructions provide for less risk than lax ones, like those of Chernobyl, a residual risk remains. Characteristically, supporters of nuclear energy in Germany were quick to point to the difference in safety standards. Other countries should adopt the stringent West German nuclear safety measures, a German minister said, clearly implying that the world would then be safe enough.

It is, of course, to be expected that mechanisms of suppression will soon resume their work, even if nuclear energy development in both East and West is delayed. Still, the Chernobyl affair will make it harder for everybody to claim that they had not been warned.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

SHABBAT	BEGINS	ENDS
Jerusalem	5:51 p.m.	7:10 p.m.
Tel Aviv	6:09 p.m.	7:13 p.m.
Haifa	6:03 p.m.	7:18 p.m.
Beer-Sheva	6:06 p.m.	7:02 p.m.
Eilat	6:24 p.m.	7:06 p.m.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Central Synagogue, Friday, Mincha 6:15 p.m. to 7:45 p.m. 5:30 p.m. Maazra 7:10 p.m. HAZAN ASHER HENOVITZ

JERUSALEM GREAT SYNAGOGUE, Friday, Mincha 6:15 p.m. to 7:45 p.m. 5:30 p.m. Maazra 7:10 p.m. HAZAN ASHER HENOVITZ

World Council of Synagogues, Friday, Mincha 6:15 p.m. to 7:45 p.m. 5:30 p.m. Maazra 7:10 p.m. HAZAN ASHER HENOVITZ

Hebrew Union College, Jewish Institute of Religion, Friday, Mincha 6:15 p.m. to 7:45 p.m. 5:30 p.m. Maazra 7:10 p.m. HAZAN ASHER HENOVITZ

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Jerusalem	5:51 p.m.	7:10 p.m.
Tel Aviv	6:09 p.m.	7:13 p.m.
Haifa	6:03 p.m.	7:18 p.m.
Beer-Sheva	6:06 p.m.	7:02 p.m.
Eilat	6:24 p.m.	7:06 p.m.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Central Synagogue, Friday, Mincha 6:15 p.m. to 7:45 p.m. 5:30 p.m. Maazra 7:10 p.m. HAZAN ASHER HENOVITZ

JERUSALEM GREAT SYNAGOGUE, Friday, Mincha 6:15 p.m. to 7:45 p.m. 5:30 p.m. Maazra 7:10 p.m. HAZAN ASHER HENOVITZ

World Council of Synagogues, Friday, Mincha 6:15 p.m. to 7:45 p.m. 5:30 p.m. Maazra 7:10 p.m. HAZAN ASHER HENOVITZ

Hebrew Union College, Jewish Institute of Religion, Friday, Mincha 6:15 p.m. to 7:45 p.m. 5:30 p.m. Maazra 7:10 p.m. HAZAN ASHER HENOVITZ

Great Synagogue, Friday, Mincha 6:15 p.m. to 7:45 p.m. 5:30 p.m. Maazra 7:10 p.m. HAZAN ASHER HENOVITZ

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ty. 03-427965, 03-417587.
ce/flat in north Tel Aviv/vicinity,
cw. 444185.
ing flat, North Tel Aviv/Ramata
excellent payment terms. 03-
14.
ept. 2-2½ room flat required, on
s. north of Municipality. quiet
03-231530.
to purchase 3-4 rooms, central
vivy northwards. 03-941872.
to rent private home, or structure
yard, or 3½ room flat, Beilinson
03-9720945.

ished flat sought for July. Av
mat Aviv or vicinity. U3-85648

[illegible]

ND IN ANY OF
THE OTHER 50
MAHAF
AGENCIES
THROUGHOUT
THE COUNTRY



Purchase

Sale

Wyler: cupboard, bed, van-
derbilt tables, lounge suite.
day. 02-59761.

Come to department! Furniture,
rugs, carpets. 02-761338.

Reigerator and oven, bicycle,
bedroom suite. 02-761643.

Musical Instruments

Excellent pianos, 30 years
tuning, repairs. Ovad Med.
Ben Shetah, 243625.

generators
 Antenna 20, new in packing.
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OS
 to purchase stereo compo-
 49852
 n tuntable. Had 3020 ampli-
 fier tuner. 02-5237349.
visions
 Video camera, Panasonic
 v. 02-536306, weekdays.
frase

to purchase stereo compo-
34957

Personnel

Positions Vacant

typing office requires keyboard
operator for afternoons. 699005.

welder, experienced, for im-
mediate work, meals, transportation,
bonus, high pay. Tigbur. 02-
221967.

salesperson required. English,
evening hours. 02-221967.

consult for purchase work (grad-
uate work, send term, mod-

0-2404389:
Foreign banking institution requires
experienced attorney, several years expe-
rience in civil law, including court
proceedings. Apply with c.v. to POB
attorney, secrecy assured.

0-2404390:
Industrial metalworker, shavings
machine know-how for immediate
good terms, high pay. Telur,
0-2404389.

0-2404391:
Open clerk (technical stores away
from city), computer operation know-
ledge; good terms; 5 work days, high
pay. Telur, 0-2404389.

0-2404392:
Domestic carpenter, experienced,
good terms, for Mishor Adumim.
Telur, 0-2404389.

0-2404393:
Carpenter needed for estab-

Buildings requires secretary, full language an asset. (2-222397, 15724)

Kiro-u-Hisaki kindergarden teacher seeking plans. (2-423762, moon and evening)

Kitch requires graphic paste-up artist, full time. (2-534216)

Wanted, full time secretary/typist, experienced in operating bookkeeping system and word processor. (2-58, 02-331928)

Secretary for Edison Cinema, secretarial and bookkeeping experience.

Interested should apply directly
Edison, Cinema, Thursday, 10.00.
02-242712.

Opportunity for Progressive Judaism
minimization, experience, typing, in-
crease, English, full salary for con-
sidered. 02-242712. 02-234748.
Edison.

Academy requires worker for book-
keeping after sunny, full time. 02-
25234.

Minimum factory requires trustwor-
thy, capable worker. 863972, work-
ers.

Architect's office requires architect,
minimum 2 years' experience. 02-
955.

Computer company requires clerk

Secretary, good with public. 04-662396.
residential garage. Attnot, requires technical
stenographer work, full time. 02-
5966.
domestic + care of children, 3 times,
aka. 02-715970.
domestic, twice weekly, good conditions. 664768.
educational challenge for couple and
positions for boarding therapy care. 02-424859.
engineers/practical engineer, experienced,
needed, responsible for supervision of
electronic systems, pipes
and wiring/circuitry, in small engineering
office. 02-233677.
excellent secretary/typist, word pro-

Senior operator, tel. 447995. GRABCO
66668, 664276.

Experienced secretary required, in-
dependent, tall, serious, bookkeeper,
and computer skills, pleasant ap-
pearance, single, excellent conditions for
interview. 02-520493, 02-527933.

Focus requires laboratory workers with
knowledge of photography.
Ging George, from 10.00 Monday.

Grade 2, 3 bookkeeper, 3 years' ex-
perience. 534152, Etl.

Grade 3 bookkeeper, experience, full
time. 222073, 225925.

Hebrew secretary/typist required
bookkeeping skills, English typist
necessary. 02-23184-53.

Real Estate has openings for experienced and energetic salespeople. This is your opportunity to join Jerusalem's foremost real estate sales company with international clients, and an aggressive sales team. Ambassador, 0668101.

Jerusalem Cinematheque requires telephoneist, cinema knowledge, English and ability to type in Hebrew. Please call 712192, 712624, 14.00-16.00.

Kings Hotel requires bookkeeper/clerk, grade 3, experience, fluent English, Hebrew typing. 02-247133, main floor.

Metzpelet for 4 year old girl, 12.

15,00, 4 days, good conditions. 664768

new and English references. 664768

Mifromal Industries Jerusalem Ltd.
Givat Shaul Bet requir

1) Metalworkers, welders for maintenance and construction work
2) Vocational: school graduates, professional training in fine mechanical milling. Contact. 02-522201.

Nibit College requires clerk-secretary
02-241975, 02-233502.

Operator for cement pump, Gimel
finance necessary. 710216, 713085.

Pharmacist for private pharmacy,
domestic in Ramot. 02-867139.

THE WORLD AT LARGE



The Syrian Ambassador to Great Britain, Loutof Allah Haydar (second from left) and his wife Haydar, preside at the head table at a gala dinner at the Dorchester Hotel in London, sponsored by the Syrian-Arab Association in Great Britain. He is flanked by the Jordanian Ambassador Nabih Al Nimr and his wife Rahab. This photograph appeared in 'Arabel'.

The high life

Society magazine is launched on a flood of Arab money

VICTOR PERRY

THE ARAB presence in London has been made more visible by periodic bombings or terrorist acts. The latest manifestation was Nazir Hindawi, the Jordanian with the Syrian passport who tried to send his pregnant British "fiancee" to her death in an attempt to blow up an El Al airliner.

Another indication of the Arab presence can be seen in the underground passageway between Speakers Corner in Hyde Park and Marble Arch. There, the walls are plastered with graffiti extolling Khomenei and Gaddafi and attacking Zionists, imperialists and assorted enemies of the Arab revolution.

As one emerges on Edgware Road the Arab presence abounds, dominated by oriental restaurants. Arab language newspapers and shops catering to Arabs.

The growing Arab presence in London, especially from the affluent oil sheikhdoms, has received a highly visible stamp of permanence and social acceptability with the appearance of a slick, glossy monthly magazine called "Arabel". In the words of its editor and publisher, Farid el Khatib, it is the "first upmarket magazine for Arab residents in the UK... (catering to their) social and business interests... (and) reflecting the quality of their lifestyle."

Style it is indeed. This is no black and white newspaper. Nor is it similar to any of the other dozen or more English and Arabic language periodicals published in England over the past years. With a high-fashion model displaying the latest jewelry and makeup supplied by some of the magazine's advertisers decorating its glossy cover, "Arabel's" first issue offers a cornucopia of news, gossip and full-color pictures of Arab high society at work and play.

There is a five page picture spread of the Syrian Association's gala dinner and ball at the Dorchester hotel attended by 300 guests including diplomats, businessmen, officials, journalists and their fashionably attired ladies. Highlighted are the Syrian ambassador, Loutof Allah Haydar, the ambassador of Jordan, Nabih el Nimr, the cultural attaché of the United Arab Emirates and Heba Abdel Nasser, the daughter of the late Egyptian president. The Syrian Association is presently marking its second year as an organized group in the UK.

The "crystal" anniversary (15th national day) of Oman is also covered prominently with three pages of photos showing the ambassador,

with a shabirya (dagger) in his belt greeting his tuxedoed and gownned guests, including Lord Trevellick, Lord and Lady Boyne and the Sudanese ambassador, Ibrahim Mohamed Ali and his beautiful wife, Alawia, among others. Another five pages of photos are devoted to what is described as the "lavish celebrations" in honor of King Hussein's 50th birthday in the ballroom of the "fashionable Arab-backed Hyatt Carlton Hotel."

In addition to the high ranking British and Arab representatives at the party, seen also are many ultra-fashionable ladies, none in chador or traditional dress, however. The same glamorous ladies and their high society escorts can be seen again in the magazine's lead story devoted to the "pre-launch" party held at Maxim's de Paris in London's West End.

Behind the tinsel and mascara stand some very solid statistics. According to "Arabel" some 500,000 Arabs now reside in the UK with their numbers increasing to 750,000 during the "high summer" tourist rush. While the Yemenis, Syrians and Iraqis were the first to arrive in England a hundred years ago, they have now been outnumbered by some 70,000 Egyptians, 12,000 Lebanese and an undisclosed number from the oil sheikhdoms. From its traditional interest in textiles, the Arab community has branched out into finance, investment, property, shipping, jewelry, fashion shops, hotels and restaurants. There are now 60 Arab banks trading in London, it is claimed.

"Arabel" notes that the Arabs have become a "major force" in London's residential and commercial property markets. In 1985, it is said, they accounted for 10 per cent of all luxury houses purchased in London. A Baharaini bank paid £35 million for a city building adjacent to the Bank of England and £25m. was spent for a mansion in Kensington Palace Gardens. Arabs also bought such landmark mansions as The Holme in Regent's Park ("snapped up" for £25m. by a Kuwaiti), Crewe House in Curzon Street, which reportedly went for £30m. and lesser mansions in Little Venice which were bought for "as little" as £375,000.

Bruce MacEacharn, chairman of Chesterton's International, which specializes in property for Arab buyers, recalls one purchaser who bought a "maisonette" in Hyde Park Gardens for £2m. and spent £3m. more changing it. An Iraqi spent £1m. in restoring a property in

Cromwell Terrace in Regent's Park, "thus effectively helping to preserve Britain's national heritage," according to MacEacharn. A Kuwaiti, he notes, spent £3.5m. for a four-bedroom house and later built a swimming pool in the basement. Another "Middle Easterner" has owned a £2m. house in Holland Park for the last four years but never moved into it, though it is ready for immediate occupancy. The owner finds it more convenient to stay in a hotel whenever he is in London since "every service there is provided by the push of a button."

Arabs are also purchasing residential property for investment purposes. The Kuwaiti Investment Office has been buying such property for some years now while several Arab groups have started buying entire residential blocks.

Chesterton's International's manager notes that Middle East Arabs have been the dominant group among buyers of property in London for the past five years, accounting for 27 per cent of overseas buyers in 1981 and 33 per cent last year. They continue to maintain this lead, it is said, despite the decline in international oil prices. "Clearly, the Arab buyers are willing to pay a remarkable amount of money. Property people are whispering that a new peak of extravagance has been reached," the report concludes.

While Arab investment in residential property has been the most conspicuous, there has been no letup in other fields of investment. "Arabel" estimates that Kuwaitis have placed £9 billion in British companies while two individual groups of Arab investors have sunk £600m. in horse racing and another £200m. in associated premises. In addition, the El Fayed brothers of Egypt paid £15m. to become major partners in the House of Fraser which employs 37,000 people and owns Harrod's department store. Some of the top class hotels in London presently owned by Arabs are the Carlton Tower (once owned by Jewish Zionists, by the way) the Sheraton Park, the Churchill and the Montcalm.

With that kind of money floating around no wonder El Khatib has launched his magazine with such a flourish. His chances of success are certainly greater than the wish expressed on his magazine's pages by "His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Lebanon, Amin Gemayel," who, in sending his greetings, expressed the hope that "1986 will be a peaceful year for the whole world."

Rainstorms turn into gold

DEAN LOKKEN / Jamestown, Cal.

DONNA BELLINGER stood in Wood Creek just outside this historic 1840s Gold Rush town, her blue jeans soaked halfway to her knees by icy mountain water, and screamed with excitement.

She was staring at a tiny nugget of gold lying in the bottom of the flat pan she had been filling for more than 30 minutes with gravel and sloshing around in the creek that runs off the Sierra Nevada foothills.

The middle-age housewife had become the latest of amateur and professional prospectors to find pay dirt in the California gold rush of 1986.

Minutes later, her sister, Sylvia Dodson, found three small nuggets and dropped each one for safekeeping into a tiny vial filled with water. She said she had no plans to sell the precious metal, which is going well over \$300 an ounce on the world market.

"This is my first time up here and I'm going to keep it. It was worth every single minute - more fun than bingo," Dodson said. Her hands trembled due to the cold water, the excitement, or both.

Floods, caused by a series of record rainstorms, have torn up stream beds and washed loose what oldtimers say is an unusual amount of gold from the Mother Lode, a 100-mile (160km.) long vein of wealth discovered in 1848 by a carpenter, James Marshall.

Ironically, his initial discovery was only worth about 50 cents and he found no more gold after that. He died penniless and bitter nearly 40 years later.

The Mother Lode, about 130 miles (200km.) east of San Francisco, yielded an estimated \$1 billion in gold by the mid-1850s, as tens of thousands of people from all over the world flocked to California. It was one of the biggest mass migrations in American history and turned many prospectors into millionaires.

This February, floods killed about a dozen people and caused more than \$300m. damage in Northern California. Although a disaster to thousands of homeowners and businesses, the floods turned out to be a boon to the gold country.

A spokeswoman for the California Department of Tourism said the agency has recorded a 10-fold increase in the number of inquiries about gold-hunting tours.

There is no reliable count of the number of people searching for the riches or their success in finding it, but owners of prospecting-supply stores say business is booming.

Paul Bailey, owner of Sports Unlimited Prospecting and Mining Supply, in Placerville, 8 miles (13km.) north of the 1848 gold discovery, was raised in the area and has been prospecting for more than 30 years. "My store was so busy yesterday, I

had to call my wife and daughter in to help. I was selling sluice boxes faster than I could unpack the damn things," he said, referring to the rectangular boxes used to separate gold from gravel and mud.

Bailey now opens his store an hour earlier each day and has had trouble keeping it stocked with gold pans and other supplies.

As sisters Donna Bellinger and Sylvia Dodson dipped their pans again and again into Woods Creek, Ralph Shock stood nearby, explaining how he teaches greenhorns the art of prospecting.

"It's all physics," he said. "Gold is 19 times heavier than water." He launched into a lecture about how rushing water tumbles bits of gold down a stream, creating a "pay streak" of the heavy metal in its bed of mud and gravel.

Shock is well-known in the gold country for his prospecting classes. He arranges weekend helicopter trips to remote streams for those who can afford the \$475 fee and sells sluice boxes and gold pans at his supply store in Jamestown, along with antiques, guide books, "how to" television tapes and T-shirts.

On one wall he has a framed letter from Buckingham Palace, politely declining his offer to teach Britain's Queen Elizabeth II how to pan gold during her 1983 trip to California.

(Associated Press)

Ma'ariv THE JERUSALEM POST

Advertisements can be placed in Lush Ma'ariv at advertising agencies and Lush Ma'ariv offices only. Classified advertisements reaching the Lush Ma'ariv head office by 5 p.m. on Thursday will appear in this section on Friday.

Public institutions requires experienced English typist, modern typewriter, ability to type, word processing, foreign languages. 587141.

Religious job needed overnight - few hours daytime by old lady. 02-534236, 02-621215, evenings.

Research institute requires head English secretary, full time, English mother tongue, Hebrew speaking, experience in typing and word processor operation, organizational ability. 6392812.

Responsible woman urgently required for housekeeping and care of children, live-in, references necessary, good conditions for suitable. 02-240039, mornings.

Secretary/typist required, full time, experienced in operating bookkeeping computer, and word processor. 02-530338, 02-531928.

Security workers, after study services, high school education, convenient shift work, suitable for students. Guards up to age 55 for day work. Shimon, 27 Gimmel Shmuel, 22702-5.

Special religious institute + dormitory in Jerusalem requires consultants for teaching Talmudic school year. 02-52212-3, evenings.

Urgently needed, super English secretary (C): skilled, independent correspondence/typing/administrative routine, full time only, public institution. Tel. 02-498290, 63634.

Waiters required for Back stage restaurant in Jerusalem Theatre. 593531.

Yaniv requires reserve office to supervise work teams in institutions, flexible hours, fair salary. 249794.

Yaniv requires security workers for Hadassah Hospital, Eilat, Knesset, Ministry, mass transportation, flexible hours. 239266.

Yaniv requires staff work guards, fair salary, mass transportation, flexible hours. 02-245421.

Architects office requires architect, minimum 2 years' experience. 02-631555.

Research institute requires head English secretary, full time, English mother tongue, Hebrew speaking, experience in typing and word processor operation, organizational ability. 639281-2.

Research institute requires publications department coordinator, English mother tongue, much editing experience, organizational ability, Hebrew speaking. 02-639281-2.

Secretary Typing and bookkeeping knowledge, full time. 02-722744.

Worker required for call center, responsible and dedicated. 631214, 282664.

ACCOUNTANTS

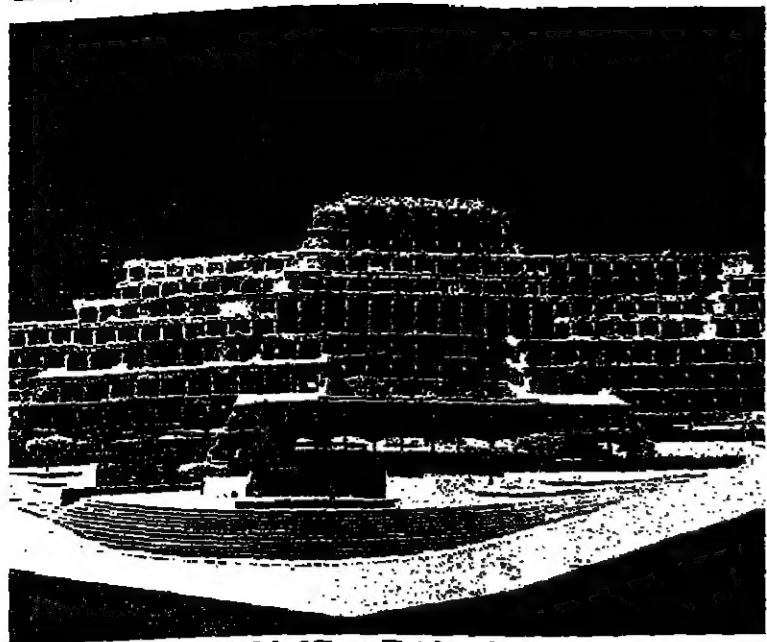
Grade 3, 4 bookkeepers (expert ones), required for immediate, part time work, high pay. Tel Aviv, 02-240363-4.

Bookkeeper, experienced in construction, accept work at home. 02-240363.

CLERKS

Seeking clerk-typist, 3 years experience, 27769, for Yotv.

Wireless communications centre requires telephonists for shiftwork. 02-25951, 02-25952, 02-25953, 02-25954, 02-25955, 02-25956, 02-25957, 02-25958, 02-25959, 02-25960, 02-25961, 02-25962, 02-25963, 02-25964, 02-25965, 02-25966, 02-25967, 02-25968, 02-25969, 02-25970, 02-25971, 02-25972, 02-25973, 02-25974, 02-25975, 02-25976, 02-25977, 02-25978, 02-25979, 02-25980, 02-25981, 02-25982, 02-25983, 02-25984, 02-25985, 02-25986, 02-25987, 02-25988, 02-25989, 02-25990, 02-25991, 02-25992, 02-25993, 02-25994, 02-25995, 02-25996, 02-25997, 02-25998, 02-25999, 02-26000, 02-26001, 02-26002, 02-26003, 02-26004, 02-26005, 02-26006, 02-26007, 02-26008, 02-26009, 02-26010, 02-26011, 02-26012, 02-26013, 02-26014, 02-26015, 02-26016, 02-26017, 02-26018, 02-26019, 02-26020, 02-26021, 02-26022, 02-26023, 02-26024, 02-26025, 02-26026, 02-26027, 02-26028, 02-26029, 02-26030, 02-26031, 02-26032, 02-26033, 02-26034, 02-26035, 02-26036, 02-26037, 02-26038, 02-26039, 02-26040, 02-26041, 02-26042, 02-26043, 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Model of Hyatt Hotel project

Israelis to fill ranks at Jerusalem Hyatt

GREER CASHMAN/Jerusalem Post Reporter

FOR EIGHT YEARS, the Hyatt Regency Jerusalem Hotel has been under construction. Its progress watched by anyone who had reason to be on Mount Scopus. Now, finally, the management of the 520-room luxury hotel has announced that it will open its doors this December.

Considering that the number of tourists has plunged this year, Hyatt will not be getting off to an auspicious start, but General Manager Michel Jauslin is not at all perturbed. He offers what seems to be the Swiss version of the old Yiddish proverb that before it gets light it has to get really dark. "It can only get worse or better, and we can't go down much more - so we can only go up."

The \$50-million Hyatt complex is registered in the name of Regency Hotels Ltd., a company formed by an Israeli family living abroad. One of its members who prefers to remain anonymous has come home to keep an eye on local investments.

When it was first planned, the Hyatt Regency Jerusalem was not intended as a workplace for returning Israelis, but that is essentially what it has become.

Sales Director David Shoham, a native Jerusalemite who was born on Mount Scopus, joined Hyatt International last year, having served as regional vice president of sales in New York City for Massmeetings, the marketing arm of the State of Massachusetts Tourism Authority. Before that, he worked 8½ years for the Waldorf Astoria.

Eitan Drory, director of personnel and training, was in Hamburg for five years before coming to Jerusalem. Moshe Sand, now working at the Hyatt Hotel in Chicago, will come home to Jerusalem as executive assistant manager of the rooms division. Sand was a student at the Hebrew University, Mount Scopus.

Whenever he goes to the U.S., Jauslin said, he unfailingly finds Israelis in the hotel industry - sometimes as waiters or clerks. Nearly all of them are homesick, and they besiege him with requests for jobs in Jerusalem.

Hyatt policy gives preference to staff members seeking transfers from another Hyatt location. Any Israelis employed elsewhere in the Hyatt chain will thus be welcomed in Jerusalem because of their experience abroad combined with their knowledge of the Israeli mentality. But, Hyatt International also has an extensive training programme for bright, young people who want to join the company, Jauslin said.

THE HOTEL will eventually employ between 450-500 people. It's difficult, however, to say how many job opportunities there will be for newcomers in the field because Jauslin already has more requests than he can handle from Israelis working in hotels overseas.

The Hyatt Regency Jerusalem is taking advantage of its unique geographic position by entering into negotiations with Hadassah Hospital to provide accommodation for overseas or out-of-town patients whose brief treatment may not require hospitalization. Hadassah Mount Scopus is less than five minutes walk away.

The Hebrew University Campus is also not far from the hotel. Members of the university's board of governors and other visiting dignitaries may find it more convenient to stay at the Hyatt than in one of the downtown hotels.

Jauslin makes no secret that his preferred clients are the F.I.T.s (foreign individual tourists) who don't get the huge discounts given to groups. But, he admits, that the bulk of reservations for 1987 are from incentive groups, potential pilgrims and seminar or conference organizers.

The public areas of the hotel and at least 150 guest rooms are scheduled for completion by December. Because the construction has taken such a long time, the architects and interior decorators have had to make changes to accommodate new trends.

"Concepts which were valid for health clubs and restaurants eight years ago," Jauslin said, "are no longer valid today. The hotel had to readjust."

For instance, it is no longer acceptable in a high-class eatery to keep food simmering in a bain-marie. The accent is on food which is freshly cooked, easy to digest, and light on calories. "You can't leave anything simmering for four hours anymore," says Jauslin.

Over the past decade, people have also become much more conscious of health and fitness. A sauna and exercise room were once sufficient for any hotel health club, but people today want 10 different kinds of water therapy, as well as analgesic and electronic therapy, not to mention a huge array of exercise equipment.

As a hotel, Hyatt sits in splendid isolation. It doesn't form part of a belt like the hotels lining Herzl Boulevard, King George Street or the Keren Hayesod/King David/Jabotinsky triangle.

Jauslin does not see the hotel's distance from the city centre as a disadvantage. For guests who want relaxation and privacy, it is an advantage to be away from the noise and bustle, he said. And guests can take public transportation to town in less than 10 minutes, or use the hotel's shuttle service.

The view from any section of the hotel complex is probably the most spectacular in Jerusalem, and this is clearly one of the main selling points. Few rooms - no matter how well-furnished - could compete with what lies beyond the window.

IN THE past, Dutch industrialist Oscar Van Leer has been outspoken on matters of Israeli business and management. Now, he has a new idea - literally.

Idea, Institute for the Development of Executive Assistants, made its promotional debut last week in the newspapers and on the radio. Idea is a secretarial school, which Van Leer believes will spawn a more productive corporate culture in this country.

"What we in fact are doing is giving back to Israel one-third of its management capacity," said Van Leer, chairman of the multi-national, billion dollar Van Leer "entity," comprising the Royal Packaging Industries - Van Leer, the Van Leer Group Foundation and the (Bernard) Van Leer Foundation, headquartered in The Hague.

He emphasized that training will also enhance the secretaries' value beyond their traditional limits by equipping them with the tools for higher salaries and career advancement.

After making inquiries with managers throughout Israel, Van Leer concluded that roughly one-third of their time was being wasted because they did not have the proper assistance. "Have you ever had a secretary?" I would ask. The usual answer was, "No," Van Leer recalled.

On one occasion, he asked a high-level businessman if he agreed that Israeli managers lost 30 per cent of their productivity. "The man nearly killed me," Oscar, you don't know what you are talking about. It's at least 80 per cent!" Van Leer exclaimed, recreating the man's astonishment.

To complete this phase of the market research, Van Leer suggested the concept of Idea to the

"I've been working on the railroad" could hardly be called the theme song of Israel Railways. The state comptroller, in his report for 1985/86 released last week, found evidence of gross negligence in maintenance to the extent that in some instances the public was endangered.

The railways' rolling stock is very old and its record-keeping procedures are at best inadequate and at times non-existent. Noting the difference between the railways' standard for rolling stock maintenance and its actual performance, the comptroller estimated: "At the current rate of work, the rolling stock will get their turn for maintenance on the average of once in 20 years."

Among the cases of deficient maintenance cited by the comptroller:

• In February 1985, a freight car

AS FINANCE Minister Moshe Nisim shoulders the thankless task of preventing his fellow ministers from overspending, it is worth taking another look at two articles by Professor Haim Barkay on the terrible decade 1972-82 (just reprinted by the Falk Institute in an English translation).

In economic terms it was the worst period of mismanagement in Israel's history. Labour productivity rose by one per cent a year and wages by three times as much, so the cost of labour per unit of output went up (and competitiveness down) by 25 per cent during the decade.

Opec's oil-price coup stepped up Arab revenues from \$10 billion a year at the beginning of the '70s to \$140b. a year at the end. This enormously accelerated the arms race. Israel's defence budget expanded over the decade by 75 per cent.

The government should have tightened the belt. It did the opposite. Welfare payments increased three-fold. The number of people working for the government rose

Building a better secretary

Idea expands management capacity

JONATHAN KARP / For The Jerusalem Post

managers. Their "frightening" response was "110 per cent" approval.

VAN LEER's first steps towards introducing Idea were to purchase the rights for training materials from Schoevers, a well-established Dutch secretarial institute, and to assemble a blue-chip board of directors. Other than himself, Van Leer has selected former Labour MK Naftali Blumenthal, comptroller of the Histadrut, Prof. Michael Anghel, senior manager of the Discount Bank Investment Corporation, and Yisrael Lerman, a senior official of Israel Chemicals Ltd.

Four Idea schools throughout Israel are planned, with the first scheduled to open next October in Tel Aviv.

Idea's one-year curriculum will be adapted from Schoevers' and will include the basic secretarial skills of typing and shorthand, but as importantly, Idea will require its students to study languages, optimally gaining proficiency in four.

In the business world, "language precedes contacts," noted Van Leer, who speaks five languages. "With language ability, an executive assistant may actually help a firm gain access to foreign markets."

Another feature of Idea will be the broadening courses in which students will receive introductory exposure to the fields of law, economics, and sociology. Such offerings are central to Van Leer's conception of the perfect executive assistant. "The manager stands in the middle of the



Oscar Van Leer

world and he needs assistance in many areas."

As a developer of several Israeli high-tech companies and a former chairman of the Israel Science-Based Industries Committee, Van Leer, educated as a physicist, has played an active role in Israel's business world for many years. Particularly since 1976, when he transformed the Economic Conference (European Region) into the Council for Economic Liaison with Israel, a more productive consulting body. Van Leer has earned respect for his views on marketing and management.

But Van Leer acknowledged that this goal of the renaissance secretary may be harder to achieve in Israel than it has been in the Netherlands,

which has a multi-lingual culture. He said that Idea would have to start at a lower level.

Furthermore, differences in corporate cultures create difficulties for Van Leer's experiment. He explained, "Because the culture of Israel has never produced a single secretary [in his ideal definition], the bosses don't know how to make use of one. They, too, will have to be trained."

Van Leer plans to offer the managers part-time courses at Idea; but also to interest the bosses in shaping and integrating this new product. "We have to create a market pull rather than a market push," he said, and pointed out that the Manufacturers Association had already agreed to cooperate.

THOUGH IDEA's final plan has not been completed, the framework exists. According to Van Leer, admissions standards will be "very keen, very sharp," and will include a psychological evaluation. "They (Idea's graduates) must have personalities," they must be "human beings."

Initially, tuition will be about \$1,500 a year, but alternative plans, such as company sponsorship, may be considered as a way to ease this burden. Another idea is to enlist students for a period of three years. After their training, they may be loaned to a company as part of Idea's "manpower operation." If the company decides to hire the graduate, it would then purchase the employee's

contract from Idea. Van Leer envisions a broad market for his product, attracting single partner businesses to large corporations and even government offices. The initial response has been vigorous, as Idea received about 270 applications within two days of its opening announcement. The training is open to both sexes, but Van Leer expects 95 per cent of the students to be women, many coming straight from the army.

VAN LEER developed Idea from two seemingly sentimental sources: an ideal secretary who has worked for him for 24 years and an enduring commitment to help the "Jewish national home" - which is written into his corporation's credo. But, he said, Idea was based on business concerns, and he expressed his "wonderment" that no one else had offered comprehensive training in this area.

Though perhaps less glamorous than some of his past undertakings in Israel, Idea stems from Van Leer's longstanding interest in making business more efficient. "I have spent my life in management," he said, and with Idea he hopes to give "management the opportunity to manage."

His goal, no less than the transformation of the current Israeli system, is exemplified by his wish to see future pages of classified ads littered with "Wanted: secretary. Idea (certificate) required."

But his business philosophy demands profitability, and as a strong believer in the "bottom line," Van Leer may face a dilemma if his novel idea tips into the red.

No, Van Leer said, "I'll fire myself. If management doesn't understand the product then it's not a success."

Railroad rolling stock takes a dive

YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

that had not been overhauled in 15 years overturned, damaging 500 metres of track, closing the Tel Aviv-Haifa line for 15 hours. The direct damage amounted to \$110,000.

In the same month, a freight car whose bottom was in need of repair was loaded with steel scrap and taken 1.5 kilometres before it was discovered that it had done damage to the track and signal equipment. The cost of the damage: \$250,000.

The risk of a major accident was allowed to go uncorrected for many months, when Israel Railways failed to repair a level crossing barrier

between Ashkelon and Kiryat Gat. The barrier would not open, and drivers eventually began to pass between the arms of the barrier, assuming no train was coming.

The problem was reported in August 1984, but it took a full month for the barrier to be fixed. A year later, the barrier was broken again, and railway employees took to raising and lowering it manually. The second breakdown was not entered in the maintenance log, the comptroller found.

The comptroller found that of the railways' 44 mainline and 13 shuttling locomotives, nearly half were

under repair at any given time in 1983-85. Over three-quarters of the engines are 20 years old and seven are over 30 years old.

Among the 1,292 freight cars on the roster in January 1985, 337 were not in operation, 188 were under repair, 68 in rehabilitation and 81 were scheduled to be withdrawn from service. Over half the cars were 30 years old or more. Among the passenger cars, most are over 30 years old; the most recent were purchased eight years ago.

One of the chief reasons behind the lack of maintenance has been a steady decline in productivity, the

comptroller noted. "During the past 15 years, while maintenance work carried out in the railways' workshops declined by more than half, the number of workers in the shops dropped by only 20 per cent and expenditure on work by only 17 per cent."

Safety equipment was also badly in need of repair. "On the Tel Aviv-Haifa line, maintenance work on the signals in the stations was much less than scheduled," the comptroller said. "And in many of the stations on the line, some maintenance tasks were not carried out at all in 1984."

The comptroller said that the neglect of safety installations has caused untold risk to the public. "We believe that the railways' management must see to it that this important matter, which involves the safety of human life, be given full attention," the comptroller concluded.

It was worst economic decade in Israeli history

PURSE-STRINGS/David Krivine

from 24 per cent of all salaried labour to 30 per cent.

Israel's foreign debt doubled, but not only that: The price of credit went up in the world's money markets. As old loans, costing for the most part less than five per cent, were repaid, the new loans which replaced them could be secured only on what Barkay describes as "extremely harsh terms."

Paying our yearly interest rates alone (on the foreign debt) eats up at the present time 12 per cent of the country's total export earnings, visible and invisible.

Deficit budgeting caused inflation, which among other things wiped out the debt of the public to the government. Reason: housing and development loans were not index-linked, while prices shot up by 11,500 per cent. That slashed Treasury revenues.

Taxation escalated instead,

reaching 49 per cent of the gross national product (GNP) (often for life) raises that figure to \$2.83b. Then there is the manpower drawn away from civilian occupations. At \$12,000 per man year that comes to \$500m. Tourism fell and bottlenecks held up production: another \$250m.

The foreign debt grew by \$6b. Some of it financed higher living standards, but 40 per cent can be debited to the war, or \$2.5b. The cost of that is the interest we had to pay: It came to \$750m. in the three years.

Our credit-rating fell owing to the hostilities, burdening us with an extra 0.5 per cent (average) on all our foreign loans, or \$300m.

One more point, Israel's Lebanon offensive precipitated a military build-up in Syria (SA-5 missile batteries, T-72 tanks etc.). Jordan also spent more, to keep up with Syria. We had to spend more to keep up with both. Acceleration of the arms race cost us a further \$250m.

Added together the figures yield a total war outlay of \$4.88b. and not the accepted version of \$1.35b. Barkay concludes speculatively: "One wonders whether the government was aware that its decision to proceed with the Lebanon operation meant embarking on a project of expense of close to \$5b."

Compared with all that, our present national unity administration provides considerable relief. We can only hope that it retains its sanity and good sense after the rotation. The economic recovery programme has a huge leeway to make up.

I REMEMBER when every Israeli cabinet contained one Sephardi minister and 10 more. At the beginning it was Bechor Shitrit, then Moshe Toledano for a spell. In 1961, there were two, Shitrit and Eliahu Sasson; but in Golda Meir's government in 1969 it was one again, Shlomo Hillel.

Since then the situation has changed beyond recognition, and this time some credit must go to the Likud. Two deputy prime ministers are Sephardi: Yitzhak Navon (Minister of Education) and David Levy (Minister of Housing). Four other cabinet ministers are the same: Moshe Nisim (Treasury), Moshe Katsav (Labour), Yitzhak Peretz (Interior) and Moshe Shihai (Energy).

The Knesset speaker is a Sephardi, Shlomo Hillel; so is the army chief-of-general-staff Moshe Levy;

equipment and the cost of maintaining invalids and survivors (often for life) raises that figure to \$2.83b.

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The Knesset speaker is a Sephardi, Shlomo Hillel; so is the army chief-of-general-staff Moshe Levy;

so is the Secretary-General of the Histadrut, Yisrael Kesser.

Sephardim are still outnumbered by Ashkenazim in top executive positions, but the gap is narrowing. The distinction has ceased to be meaningful. Does anybody pay particular attention to the kinship group of Tebiya's party chairman Gula Cohen, or of the leading contender for the post of Attorney-General, Meni Gabbai?

Has anybody noticed what label should be attached to the director-general of the Education Ministry (Eliesser Shmueli), the National Insurance Institute (Nissim Baruch), the Central Bureau of Statistics (Moshe Silron)?

Do many people know for sure whether Knesset members Amnon Linn and Uriel Linn are Sephardim? The differences between the two groups are narrowing, because both are rapidly assimilating to a third prototype-group: the Sabra.

In those early parliaments you could tell where a speaker came from just by listening to him. Ben-Gurion spoke (accent-wise) Yiddish-Hebrew, Moshe Sharet Russian-Hebrew, Pinhas Rosen German-Hebrew, Golda Meir Yankee-Hebrew.

The Sephardim were clearly identifiable. They were the only ones to speak Hebrew-Hebrew.

Today many Knesset members speak not Hebrew-Hebrew but Sabra-Hebrew - the Sephardim as well, to an increasing extent. One I know clasps his hands over his ears when his children talk. The Sabra accent is wrong. It is harsh, guttural and distorts the language.

The older Sephardi generation, men like Navon, still retain their impeccable pronunciation, but the distinction is beginning to fade, and more is the pity. It is good that the distinguishing marks between the various sub-ethnic groups, economic, educational and linguistic are being eliminated. It is good that the national language is standardized - but it should be standardized in the Sephardi style.

Lacking is an elocution department in the Language Academy. Lacking also are elocution classes in the schools, to spread the lore.

The Economic pages are edited by Shlomo Maoz

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MARKET PLACE

Macabee Dean

The silent 'whistle blowers'

Although their official title is "internal auditor," they are generally called "whistle-blowers." Their job is to "blow the whistle" on their boss if he makes mistakes, both honest and dishonest ones.

But in all too many cases these "whistle-blowers" hold their breaths. Had they blown their whistles loud and clear in the past few years, many firms would today not be facing collapse; others would see more black than red ink on their balance sheets.

The simple truth is that the internal auditors are all too often afraid of their bosses — who can find an excuse to fire them. A man with a wife and children and a mortgage is not the bravest person in the world in a tight job market.

Or the director-general can "demote" them by shifting them to a less important post, or he can neutralize them by reducing their access to company books and the record of decisions by the board.

Nevertheless, during the past few years, about half a dozen internal auditors — after trying to discuss problems of mismanagement in a quiet way with their bosses — have "blown the whistle" and were promptly fired. This is according to Yehoshua Brilliant and Adi Shavit, two former presidents of the 600-member Institute of Internal Auditors.

What can be done to protect the internal auditor? Before tackling this question it may be best to indicate what "whistle-blowers" do, and how he differs from a certified public accountant. The accountant is concerned only that his firm's financial papers are a true representation of the financial facts: sales, purchases, financing, wages, etc. For example, a CPA will check if the purchase of a \$50,000 company car for the director-general is added to the company's assets.

But the internal auditor will question the wisdom of buying such an expensive car; he will also check if the director-general's former company car was sold for a fair price — and not let go cheaply to a relative. He will check whether an expensive sales campaign is bringing the desired results; whether the company is not overstaffed; the payroll has been padded by feeding the computer fake names; or tenders are properly drawn up and published; it is his concern to notice if the company is being bled to death by expensive financing; if the boss takes business trips abroad listing their wives as secretaries, and so on.

The best way of looking after the rights of the internal auditor is to pass legislation protecting his job. Such legislation was suggested in the late 1970s by the government-appointed Yuval Levy Committee. It was also proposed in the Bejale report on the bank shares collapse.

But until such legislation is passed, a very important step can be taken to protect the position of the internal auditors. This is to see that he is helped by the board of directors, thus bypassing the director-general. Or if the board still thinks the boss can put the fear of the devil in the internal auditor, the board can appoint an outside private auditor — a different one each year, if this is necessary.

The bottom line in any firm is the net profit. This can be substantially increased in many cases by seeing that the general manager is not guilty of mismanagement and wasteful practices. As a matter of fact, the report of the internal auditor should have the same weight — it is often more important — as that of the certified public accountant. And each member of the board of directors should affix his signature to it, thus accepting responsibility for the way the company is run.

For today the board is all too often merely a rubber stamp, deliberately prevented from seeing if its policies are carried out. So much so, that some boards have lately begun appointing what they call an "active chairman."

By DEB BROIDE

Generally speaking, the profit realized on the sale of an apartment or house should be taxable as capital gain, similar to other capital gains under the Land Betterment Tax Law. However, the law provides certain exemptions, except for those who died in real estate or who may be construed as such. What follows is a brief explanation of the conditions under which residential property sales qualify for an exemption.

What is a residential dwelling? Since the law grants the tax exemption to profits realized on the sale of a residential dwelling, it is necessary to define clearly what such term means.

The first stipulation is that a residential dwelling be fully completed. That means a person who owns one finished apartment and one unfinished one will be regarded as owning one residential dwelling for purposes of qualifying for an unrestricted exemption. On the sale of an unfinished home, there is no exemption from the Land Betterment Tax.

In order to qualify for the exemption, the apartment need only be intended for residential purposes, even if it is not actually lived in. It must be owned by an individual, however, and cannot be held by a corporation, foundation, trust or other association.

Call to settle the status of Rafael

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT

Post Defence Correspondent
The status of Rafael, the Armaments Development Authority, should be determined once and for all, the State Comptroller said. The ongoing argument between Rafael's management and the IDF over Rafael's status has only created an awkward environment for the authority, the comptroller concluded.

Rafael started out as research and development institution, succeeding the Science Corps which had been formed in the first days of the state. The IDF and the Defence Ministry's coordinator of industries and corporations want it to remain an R & D institution, though the coordinator has agreed it can also manufacture top secret and sophisticated devices the comptroller reported.

Branching out into full-scale production however, would require an investment in infrastructure, the coordinator has argued. Since Rafael has an advantage in R & D, its competitors who also sell to the Defence Ministry, would have to develop equal R & D capabilities. In the end the Defence Establishment would foot the bill for this duplication.

At the Ministry of Defense, weapons, the coordinator has said. Rafael's management would like to see the authority become a government company. That would reduce its dependence on the Defence budget, a factor that has become especially important as the defence budget cuts have entailed the dismissal of Rafael staff. Becoming a government enterprise would also give Rafael more flexibility in budgeting — attracting highly skilled manpower and winning export orders.

The argument between Rafael management and the IDF has been going on for years with the latest effort to resolve it coming when the

New Italian lira (LIL) is discussed

ROME (Reuters). — The Italian cabinet will discuss draft legislation today to introduce a new currency unit worth 1,000 times the present lira. Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's office said yesterday.

Financial experts said the proposal was intended to bring the Italian currency into nominal parity with those of its main western trading partners and to facilitate bookkeeping. The unit is expected to be called the "new lira" and state television said it could be in circulation by next spring.

Craxi and Treasury Minister Giovanni Corbelli have said a big drop in inflation and better economic prospects made this a good time to carry out the change.

Economists have argued for years over the idea of knocking two or more zeros off the value of the lira, which has fallen in value against other western currencies since the oil crisis of the 1970s.

The lira was traded in Milan yesterday at 1,502 to the dollar and 685 to the mark.

Inflation is now 6.5 per cent a year, compared with more than 20 per cent 10 years ago.

THE TAX BURDEN

You may sell your home every four years without being taxed on the gain

Under what circumstances is the profit on the sale of an apartment or house exempt from the tax?

A sale of a residential property will not be taxed if the seller passes on all his rights attached to the buyer and meets any one of the following conditions:

1. The seller does not sell another tax-exempt residential dwelling for four years prior to the current sale. What this means is that an individual may sell a home every four years without being taxed on the gain.

2. The apartment or house sold is the only one owned by the seller in Israel in the four years up to and including the sale. Effectively, one may replace a single home without any restriction as to the taxability.

3. The seller received it from a parent who would have been tax-exempt on such sale, and the seller holds less than a 50 per cent share in

the property.

4. If the seller inherited the property and holds less than 50 per cent of it, provided that he did not sell another apartment (under the exemption) from the same estate.

The law treats the seller, spouse and minor children (under 18, unless married) as one seller. Thus, it is impossible to circumvent the law by registering apartments separately in the name of children or spouse.

How does the purchase of a new apartment to replace an old one affect tax liability?

The seller may purchase a new apartment up to nine months preceding the sale of the previous one without losing his right to an exemption. As long as the seller owns more than one completed apartment in Israel, he will be entitled to the tax exemption, irrespective of the number of sales he has made.

It is interesting to note that based

on a strict reading of the law a person owning a home over the Green Line, while subject to the Land Betterment Tax, will not forfeit his tax exemption for owning two homes simultaneously.

How is tax calculated on the sale of an apartment not entitled to exemption?

The Land Betterment Tax (mas sheval) is calculated on the profit of the sale, after deducting expenses such as registration and legal fees, commission on purchase and sale, property and other municipal taxes and amounts invested in improving the apartment.

The inflationary portion of the profit is taxable at 10 per cent and the real portion at the regular individual rates of 20 to 60 per cent. However, the maximum average rate cannot exceed 50 per cent.

What other taxes are payable by apartment owners?

An acquisition tax is payable by the purchaser upon buying an apartment, as follows:

Amount	Rate
On first NIS 32,575	0.5%
On next NIS 48,150	3.5%
Above NIS 80,725	4.5%

In addition, municipal taxes are levied annually on the assessed value of the apartment, as determined by the relevant municipal authorities. The writer is a certified public accountant (Israel).

For those dismissed by Solel Boneh

Complicated schedule of severance pay and — bonuses

By ROY ISACOWITZ

Post Labour Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Retrenchment at Solel Boneh is due to begin on Sunday, company sources said this week. It is unlikely that the financially strapped construction company will have managed to pay this month's wages in full by the time the process begins.

A subcommittee of the Histadrut's Trade Union Department has announced its ruling on the dismissal benefits to be paid in Solel Boneh. The ruling is binding on the company's management and has been accepted by several of the works committees.

However, a representative of the roof works committee said the committee still had reservations, and would demand further clarification of the ruling.

According to the committee, which was headed by department director Meir Gatt, workers under

the age of 55 who are slated for dismissal will be paid 100 per cent of their last wage plus 5 per cent for every year of employment.

Workers aged 55 or over (that is, due for pension) with 20 years seniority will receive 70 per cent of the last wage, with a bonus awarded to those aged 60 and over with 30 years seniority.

In addition, all dismissed workers will receive a one-time bonus to the value of 10 work days multiplied by the number of years worked. The bonus will be paid in two parts, the first within one month of the dismissal and the second within one year.

The dismissals are a central element in the company's stabilization programme. A management source has complained that the company will not be able to pay full wages — and therefore to introduce the programme — until state funding is forthcoming.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	115.21	+0.03%
Non-Bank Index	136.81	+1.32%
Arrangement	106.32	-0.57%
Insurance	188.29	+3.40%
Commerce, Services	147.03	+1.14%
Real Estate	170.88	+1.21%
Industries	127.50	+0.95%
Textiles	166.55	-0.10%
Metals	121.54	+1.42%
Electronics	110.85	+2.09%
Chemicals	125.13	+0.42%
Industrial Invest.	116.27	+0.52%
Investment Cos.	121.35	-0.11%
General Bond Index	105.54	+0.20%
Index-linked Bonds	107.41	+0.19%
Fully-linked	108.48	+0.19%
Partially-linked	106.56	+0.20%
Dollar-linked Bonds	98.44	+0.18%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	105.20	n.a.
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	106.09	+0.30%
Long-term 5+ yrs	104.74	+0.10%

Turnovers:

Shares—total	NIS 12,780,000
Arrangement	NIS 4,644,500
Non-bank	NIS 8,116,000
Bonds—total	NIS 5,919,100
Index-linked	NIS 3,911,900
Dollar-linked	NIS 3,007,300
Treasury Bills	NIS 2,308,100

Share Movements:

Advances of which 5% +	191
"buyers only"	56
Declines of which 5% -	12
"sellers only"	9
Unchanged	108
Trading Halt	37

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked	Rises to 3%
3% fully-linked	

4.25% fully-linked

80% linked	Mixed to 1.1%
Double-linked	Mixed to 0.5%
Dollar-linked:	Stable
Admon	Rises slightly
Agan 5	Rises to 1.1%
Mizrahi r.	Falls to 2%
For. Curr. denominated	
Treasury Bills (monthly yield)	Mixed to 1.1%-2%

Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	12.72%
Union 0.1	11.89%
Discount A	11.85%
Mizrahi r.	12.26%
Hapoalim r.	12.20%
General A	11.73%
Laumi stock	12.57%
Fin. Trade 1	11.30%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
Meir Ezer	4100	40	+7.6
Supersol 2	4800	1150	+1.1
Dolek r.	5230	715	+0.4
Lighterage	10000	123	+0.0
Cold Storage	2143	863	+5.0
Den Hotels	3700	112	-0.4
Yarden Hotel	3046	152	+5.0
Hilon 1	11980	3	-1.0
Taan 1	1790	735	-3.2

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FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS May 14, 1986

ISRAEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pekam 7-Day	Pekam 30-Day
LEUMI	12.5	8-16.25%	8-16.25%	9-15%
HAPOLIM	13.3	10-12%	11-12%	12-12.5%
DISCOUNT	8.4	7-13%	7-13%	9-14%
MIZRAHI	8.5	6-16%	6-15%	6-17%
FIRST INTL	12.3	6-13%	7-13%	6-13%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapes: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pekam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (as of May 14)

	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD	6.250	6.125	6.250
STG	9.500	9.000	8.750
DMK	3.875	3.875	4.000
SFR	1.500	3.500	3.375
YEN	3.000	2.875	2.875

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS	BANKNOTES	Rep. Rate
U.S.A. Dollar	1	1	1.4812
U.K. Sterling	1	1	2.2812
Deutsche Mark	1	1	0.6765
French Franc	1	1	0.2121
Dutch Florin	1	1	0.6004
Swiss Franc	1	1	0.8142
Norwegian Krone	1	1	0.2586
Denish Krone	1	1	0.8986
Finnish Mark	1	1	0.1829
Canad. Dollar	1	1	0.2971
Austr. Dollar	1	1	1.0771
S. Africa Rand	1	1	1.0827
Belgian Franc	10	10	0.3314
Austrian Sch.	10	10	0.9518
Italian Lire	1000	1000	0.3659
Japanese Yen	100	100	0.9053
Jordanian Dinar	1	1	4.2528
Egyptian Pound	1	1	0.8372

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EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD:	LONDON A.M. FIX	342.50	P.M. FIX	342.00
	PARIS NOON FIX	342.50	ZURICH P.M.	342.05
SILVER:	LONDON FIX	506.00		
PLATINUM:	LONDON P.M.	415.30		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON P.M.	109.00		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

Forward Rates	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHE MARK	2.1835/50	89/ 84	129/124	258/248
POUND STERLING	1.5360/70	87/85	123/121	219/214
SWISS FRANC	1.8265/80	80/75	118/113	245/235
JAPANESE YEN	163.27/37	58/56	89/86	183/175
FRENCH FRANC	6.5950/00	90/110	120/140	230/260
ITALIAN LIRA	1931.00/75	1175/1275	1725/1850	3425/3625
DUTCH GULDEN	2.4720/30	42/38	70/66	154/146
BELGIAN FRANC	44.715/75	63/55	95/125	13/18
DANISH KRONE	8.0650/75	25/75	50/100	125/225
SAPRACAN RAND	0.4625/35	36/31	48/43	80/70
EUROPEAN CURR. UNIT	0.8980/12	84	11/6	18/1
FINNISH MARK	4.9855/75	650/710	850/855	1400/1555
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.7160/67	98/94	139/134	254/245
NEW ZEALAND DOLLAR	7.4950/20	610/650	1200/1220	2320/2360

Formula for determining forward rates:

high/low (eg. 220/210) — deduct from spot price.

low/high (eg. 210/220) — add to spot price.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Arif Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

Erwin Frankel
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Watch on Syria

SYRIA'S president has long enjoyed a high reputation in this country as a tough but intelligent foe who, while bent on the ultimate destruction of the "Zionist entity," keeps his word and will not embark on a military adventure without firm backup and a reasonable likelihood of success. But there is now growing evidence that, with the situation inside Syria getting increasingly worse, Hafez Assad may be shedding some of his famed caution, and dependability.

Or at least that his notion of worthwhile risk is diverging from Israel's. Which alone warrants greater vigilance vis-à-vis Syria on Israel's part.

Earlier this week it was confirmed that the Syrian army had started to ready tank and gun emplacements, so far unmanned, in the area of south-east Lebanon just north of the security zone that had been evacuated by the IDF last year. This was in violation of what Israel had considered a tacit agreement with the Syrians on a no-trespass "Red Line" bounding the area. Yet Damascus has turned a deaf ear to Jerusalem's demand, conveyed through Washington, that its military buildup there be suspended.

Taken together with the Syrians' failure to remove the SAM batteries they had deployed on their side of the Lebanese border, this suggests a direct, even if not immediate, threat to Israel's security.

In Syrian eyes, to be sure, all such moves are — or at least may legitimately be presented as — purely defensive. The U.S. air strikes last month against Libya, for its sponsorship of terrorism, have apparently led Syria's ruler to fear that his country, also revealed by the Americans to be terrorism's godfather, might soon be a target for a U.S.-backed Israeli offensive. Premier Shimon Peres has firmly denied any such intention on Israel's part. But it is not clear what impression this makes on Assad.

Officially, Damascus still holds on to its tall tale about Israeli air attack on "refugee camps" — alias terror bases — in Lebanon and Syria for which the date had already been set, and about Israel's hand having been stayed only by Russia's long and heavy arm.

From behind this defensive façade, however, there plainly emerges the new image of President Assad as a rather less prudent leader than he was thought to be. It is almost inconceivable that the cunning Syrian leader would in the past have given his sanction to the gruesome type of terror with which he has now become associated. The planned destruction in mid-air of the El Al airliner due to take off from Heathrow, which the British themselves have traced back to Damascus, recalls Muammar Gaddafi's plot, aborted at the last moment by the Egyptians, to sink the Queen Elizabeth.

Had a sharp-eyed Israeli security guard not spotted danger in time thus saving the airliner from being blown up with the loss of some 400 passengers and crew members, the impact on Israel-Syrian relations could have been fairly disastrous.

The real danger, of course, lies in the possibility that the Syrians may apply the same kind of thinking to the northern border, but there is no indication that that is their intention. The hysterical and self-fulfilling predictions of a well-nigh inevitable military confrontation between the two countries published in the foreign media last week, and to which a number of Israeli personalities have contributed more than their due share, was a display of free speech at its unbridled worst. It also played straight into the hands of the Syrians. Israel's political and military leaders, headed by Mr. Peres, have done well this week to deny such irresponsible talk.

The U.S., for its part, has been counselling restraint on both sides, and it may be assumed that Hafez Assad will not shatter the peace before he has proved to the Americans his earnest effort to secure the release of the ten American and French hostages mostly in Hizbollah hands in Lebanon.

Nevertheless, it is not impossible that the leader of shortage-ravaged and tension-ridden Syria, finding himself desperately isolated among his Arab kinsmen and insufficiently succoured by his Soviet allies, will at some later date try the military road out of his domestic difficulties and into Arab glory. If President Assad were to decide to man the positions his army has been building in south-east Lebanon, it would denote a new level of recklessness that would compel response.

JORDAN RIOTS

(Continued from Page One)

students responsible for yesterday's riots.

Though the statement blamed the unrest on dissatisfaction over tuition fees for engineering students, informed sources said the violence had apparently been provoked by pro-Fatah Palestinian students opposed to the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement cemented in last week's visit to Amman by Syrian President Hafez Assad.

Talks between the two leaders focused largely on separate action by the two countries to increase pressure on the PLO.

"Pro-Arafat elements in Jordan, and especially those in the university, are known for their swift response and were probably behind the riots," an informed source in Amman told Radio Monte Carlo. The source said Assad's visit had divided Jordanian public opinion on the closer relations between the two countries.

The disagreement has surfaced in recent incidents inside Jordan, in-

cluding the death of one person in a clash two weeks ago between a Palestinian refugee camp soccer team and an opposing squad, the source said.

In contrast to the apparent PLO involvement in the riots, PLO officials have been restrained in their response to Jordanian harassment and closure of PLO offices in Amman. This followed the ending of Hussein's political coordination with the organization in February. PLO spokesmen have blamed the split on the U.S. and Israel, and have avoided lashing out at Jordan for fear of sterner measures by Hussein, such as expulsion of the PLO from Amman.

In Beirut, a group calling itself the Committee for the Defence of Freedoms and Democracies in Jordan affiliated with Nafel Hawatneh's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said the demonstrations had stemmed from protests near the U.S. and British Embassies in Amman on April 16 against the U.S. raid on Libya.

FAUSTIAN BARGAIN

MEIR MERHAV

THE CATASTROPHE at Chernobyl was, at least initially, a field day for bashing the Soviets — for their secretiveness, for their technological backwardness and callous lack of concern for the safety of their own people, let alone those of other countries. They deserved most of the strictures hurled at them, even if their initial stonewalling was not so much ill intent as, probably, sheer lack of information — the result of a structural defect of a system in which the top political leadership depends on information from the very same people who were responsible for the disaster.

Informed reports make it far from obvious that the safety standards of the Soviet nuclear reactors are as inferior to Western standards as they have been described. The West German *Die Zeit* last week quoted the journal of the German nuclear industry, *Atomwirtschaft*, as having in 1983 given the Chernobyl type of reactors a very high safety rating. So did, more recently, the German Society for Nuclear Safety. As for secretiveness where nuclear accidents are concerned, the Russians may be worse than others, but they are not alone. The May 12 issue of *Newsweek* is worth quoting.

"...the temptation to cover up mistakes is not uniquely Russian. In Britain, scientists argued into the 1980s over whether the government had disclosed the full extent of the environmental damage done by the radiation leak at the Windscale nuclear facility in 1957. After the Three Mile Island accident, weeks passed before ordinary Americans learned how dangerous the Nuclear Regulatory Commission thought the situation had been. But politicians in Western societies know that there are many independent sources of

information and a free press to tap them. Keeping disasters secret has become impossible to manage."

The chorus condemning the Soviets was joined by many in Israel, and that in itself was quite proper. At the same time few seemed to have considered that, of all countries, it least behooves us to deny secretiveness in this particular area, where we are even more secretive than the Soviets. Unlike other Western countries, we not only have no sources of independent information on anything related to nuclear reactors — we have no information at all, and our press is in this area far from free to discuss specifics. Even in the Soviet Union, an article could appear in *Literaturny Uchastnik* four weeks before the disaster, attacking sloppiness in the construction of the very reactor at Chernobyl that went into a meltdown. Without that disaster, not a word about nuclear facilities would have been said in Israel, and what has been said these last two weeks contains no word about our reactors.

In addition to the small nuclear research reactor at Nahal Sorek, we have the bigger one at Dimona which for nearly a quarter of a century has remained shrouded in the closest secrecy. Even the plans for establishing civilian nuclear power plants, which have been on and off the agenda since 1962, have never been discussed publicly. The final report, of July 1982, by the Horev Committee appointed to study the subject, is as laconic as can be — and even that 19-page document is stamped "restricted." Its supporting documentation has not been published at all.

ALMOST defying the laws of probability, the Chernobyl disaster occurred only weeks after Prime

HEADERS' LETTERS

TRAVEL TAX

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Tourist Minister Avraham Sharir is once again a source of irritation to us.

Not enough his scandalous behaviour in being absent from the country at a time when his presence was of the utmost importance as regards the ministry he holds. Not enough his wife's insults to those who chose to live here, which seemingly given the choice she would hesitate to do (at least according to her remarks).

He has come up with yet another degradation to those who chose to live here, in spite of financial and other hardships, namely, that yordim should not have to pay travel tax when visiting the country, whereas those who have chosen to live here,

on what one assumes to be a much lower salary than those who have chosen the golden shores abroad, still have to pay the tax in order to visit their families.

Needless to say, this is a financial impossibility for many and their Zionist sentiments have come to mean that they must cut themselves off from their near ones and dear ones abroad.

However, according to Minister Sharir, preference should be given to those who have left the country in order to have a more comfortable existence abroad. Surely, by any normal person's thinking, the yordim are those who should have to pay for their foreign comforts.

RUTH and DAVID RADBERG Jerusalem.

KAHANE'S SOLUTION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I recently listened to Rabbi Meir Kahane present his analysis of the contradictions inherent in maintaining a democratic and Jewish state in the face of an Arab majority in Israel. As is well known, his solution is the forced expulsion of Arabs from Israel. While Kahane's description of the problem was clear and succinct, he neglected to present the realities of his solution equally clearly; namely how one forces over a million people to leave their homes.

Let us not be deceived. Should this expulsion come to pass, it will be accomplished by Jewish soldiers entering Arab villages, pointing machine guns at families, and telling them to leave, with the understanding that those who do not will be shot. Kahane also claims that where these people go is not his problem. If no country will accept the expelled Arabs, what will he do? March thousands of them to the borders, and have them stand in the crossfire of Jewish guns at their backs and border guns in their faces? Allow them to stay? Or massacre them?

Kahane accuses those who disagree with him of living in a dream world. If he expects to expel over a

million people without the cold-blooded murder of civilians, it is Kahane who is living in a dream world. If, on the other hand, he is asking his fellow Jews to join him, not in his dream world, but in a nightmare.

JUDITH A. HECHT Jerusalem (Cambridge, Mass.)

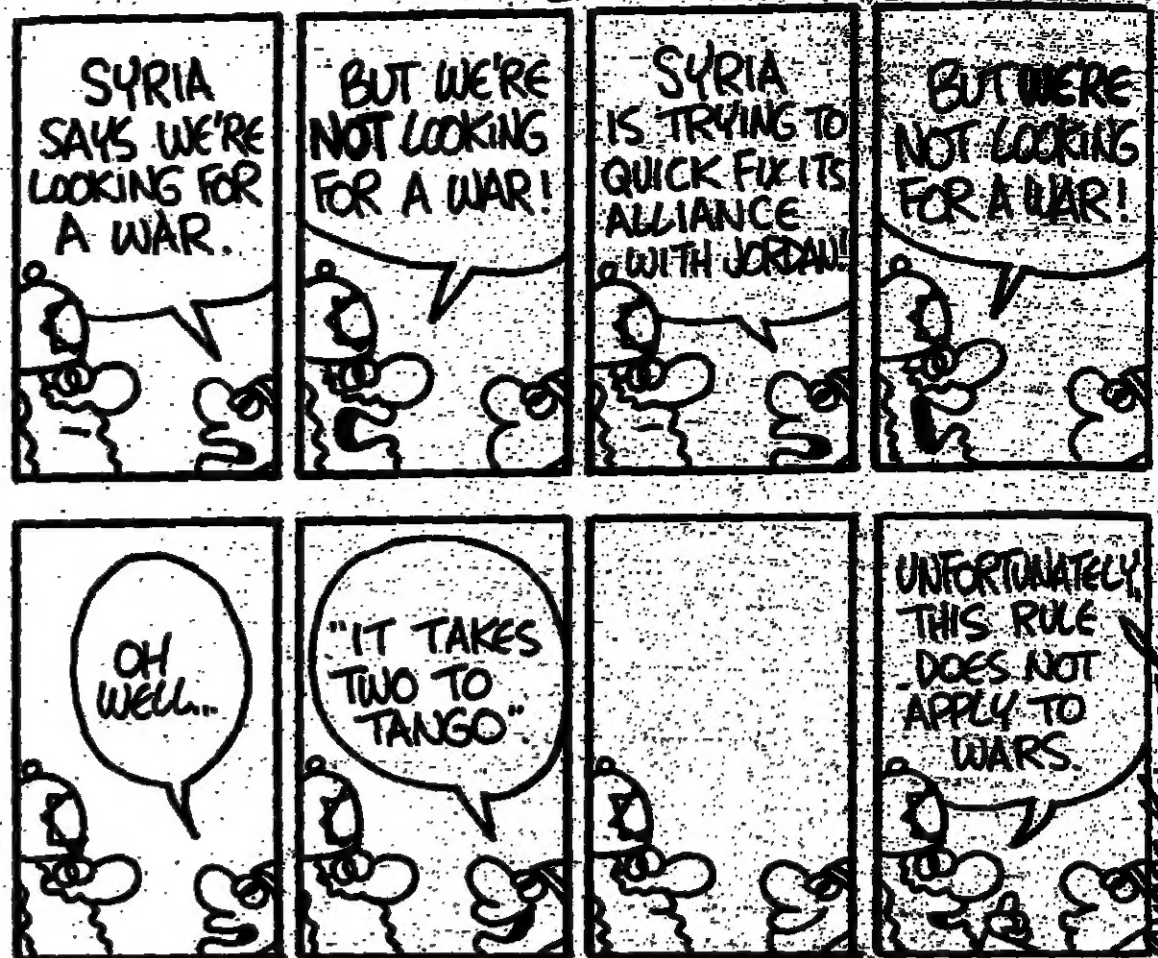
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The Friday Dry Bones



Minister Peres's state visit to France, where he sought the reconfirmation, by Premier Jacques Chirac, of President Francois Mitterrand's agreement, made over a year ago, to supply Israel with two nuclear reactors. And to make improbability even more improbable, the state controller's report released last Sunday contains a chapter which sharply criticizes the Horev report and the entire planning process with regard to nuclear power plants in Israel.

The coincidence of the three events has, for the first time, aroused a public discussion whether Israel should ever, or at least in the foreseeable future, join the nuclear power club. That discussion is long overdue, for it is not far-fetched to assume that without the Chernobyl disaster, and despite the state controller's (as always, understated) warnings, Israel might one day be saddled with the Faustian bargain involved in nuclear power plants, without so much as a breath of public or parliamentary debate.

Behind this shroud of secrecy, nuclear reactors might easily become an accomplished and irreversible fact decided by the government, on the basis of the expert advice of committees such as that chaired by Aluf (res.) Amos Horev, which are almost inevitably packed with proponents of nuclear energy. Significantly, the Horev report does not contain a single word of the detailed objections raised by the Energy Ministry former chief scientist (who was not a member of the committee) and quoted in the state controller's report. Only an appended letter by David Brodetsky, assistant director-general in the Industry and Trade Ministry, contains some pale reservations about the Horev Committee's inadequate consideration of the environmental aspects and the public's reaction to them, arguing that

these also have economic implications.

Apart from the intrinsic merits ascribed to nuclear power, these plants have another attraction for Israeli political leaders: Having no genuine political, social or economic vision, they search for a surrogate technology and large size. They want a "national undertaking" that will capture the public's imagination, and imbue it with national pride and purpose. Hence the Mediterranean-Dead Sea Canal project, now happily shelved, and hence, in part, the Lavi project, which has not been shelved. Nuclear power plants belong to the same genre. They are big and they represent advanced technology. In addition, there is the spurious political gain from a still rather ethereal agreement by France to supply the reactors and the enriched uranium.

THE CASE for nuclear power generation has from its beginning in the Fifties, rested on shaky foundations. Supported by those whose careers depend on the expansion of the nuclear industry, "atoms for peace" was born out of remorse over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and as an attempt to compensate for the shift to nuclear armaments. In reality, "atoms for peace" are inseparable from "atoms for war." Each 1,000-watt nuclear reactor produces 250 kg. of plutonium a year, enough, after refinement, for some 30 nuclear bombs of Hiroshima size. Nuclear power reactors are not necessary and far too expensive for the production of nuclear weapons, but they nevertheless lead to their proliferation — as Israel recognized dramatically when it bombed Iraq's reactor.

THE CASE for nuclear energy rests on one irrational temptation and two economic-environmental argu-

ments. The temptation is that Man, the Maker, having invented a technology, cannot resist using it. It is irrational because nuclear technology has carried mankind to the point where what appears to be another step forward in history may mean the end of history itself. For the first time in the evolution of man's mastery over the forces of nature, he must ask himself whether everything that can be done should indeed be done.

The world's answer has been to go ahead regardless of the fact that the mastery of nuclear technology is still far from complete. There are today some 375 power reactors in 26 countries. Another 118 are to be completed by 1990. They cannot be wished away, but a small country like Israel does not have to join the club. The urge to do so stems from the irrational belief that nuclear technology must be adopted for the same reason that a mountain must be climbed — because it's there. The Danes, the Norwegians and the Austrians have resisted the temptation, the Dutch have second thoughts and the Swedes are looking hard for a new technology to make nuclear power safe.

These are countries at peace. Israel is smaller than they are, and constantly faces the risk of war. Is the gain from having the price of electricity best reduced from 6 cents per kilowatt-hour to 4 cents worth the horrendous risks involved? Is the hollow pride of being in the forefront of this technology worth it? It's high time to discuss this before, as in the case of the Lavi, we find each decision already dictated by a previously accomplished fact, and before we create a lobby of vested interests that will hold the country to ransom.

This is the first of two articles.

WHAT WE CAN EXPECT

IF THE CHURCH OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS COME MARCHING IN

CULTURE OR CONVERSION? — Let the Mormons speak for themselves.

Bruce R. McConkie* — member of the Council of Twelve (Mormon Church) and trustee of Brigham Young University:

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"The Jews were cursed and smitten and cursed anew because they rejected the gospel, cast out their Messiah and crucified their King. What says the holy word? 'THEY SHALL BE HATED AMONG ALL NATIONS.' (Book of Mormon)

"Why, why oh why, did the Holy City become A VILE AND PESTILENT HOLE? It was because they did not believe the gospel."

"Jerusalem has been and YET AGAIN WILL BE DESTROYED FROM HER INIQUITIES. Jerusalem will be, as it were the capital of all the wretched evils of the world."

* Excerpted from *The Millennial Messiah — The Second Coming of Son of Man*; first printing February 1982, FIFTH PRINTING JANUARY 1985.

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